PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,740.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-39 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8th June	ARABIA	7963	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	SALSETTE	6900		
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9051
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9000
14th "	ARABIA	7963		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Beggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
TRIESTE	5,095	S Clianak	1st July 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa,

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	24th June 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave London.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Glasgow	...	...	...	June 9
C. City of Manchester	May 27	June 19	June 24	July 7
C. City of Karachi	June 10	July 3	July 8	July 24
B. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Cal	cutta.
B. Merton Hall	...	...	...	Augt. 2
E. C. City of Benares	June 30	July 29	July 27	Augt. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
B. City of Agra	July 17	...	...	Augt. 24
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
B. City of Madras	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
C. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Septr. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
B. Merton Hall	Septr. 25	...	...	Nov. 8
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 31	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	...
E. C. City of Athens	Oct 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 18
E. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
E. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
E. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
B. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec. 15	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	...
C. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
GOALPARA	2,140	Mon 7th June	noon.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur 10th June	9 a. m.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 11th June	6 a. m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,140 tons, 7th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,560 tons, sailing on or about 10th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

4th June, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June 1909
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnon	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Bertilon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	28th Oct. 1909,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Far

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	13th June 1909,
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	16th July "

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th June, 1909,
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	6106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	6106	Wm. Kelso	27th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	808
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found an unfailing medicine, affording relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 haustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, early error, excess, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to those suffering from enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by principal chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 per packet. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,500,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay		Saigon.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Colombo	Kuala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon	Baleria.	Yokohama.
Calcutta.	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyeu	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mengtsze (Mokden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hsushin	New York	Tokyo
Hsuyehsi	Omiya	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

S. SODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
2 Duet Bell Rags,
FORT ROAD FORT, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MUREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. E. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt Ltd. CAIS RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK,	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA,	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY,	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
KAMBUES,	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE ARMY CLOCK.

LIKE the Carriage Clock will go in any position packed up in a Trunk or Box, it has a well finished and a superior quality of lever movement, in the manufacture of which the utmost individual care is bestowed. The objects chiefly aimed at in THE ARMY CLOCK are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. THE ARMY CLOCK has a strong, well finished solid lever movement, enamelled dial with bold figures, goes for eight days, the striking clocks strike the hours and half hours, is enclosed in a solid outer leather case for travelling. The case of the clock itself is a substantial nickel drum opening at the back on a hinge to admit of winding and setting of hands.

This is a sound and serviceable Timekeeper on which the utmost dependence can be placed.

Apart from its usefulness as a travelling Clock to individual officers in the Army, and as it is a clock which will stand the roughest Camp use possible it would be invaluable as a

CAMP CLOCK

FOR
INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS,
DISTRICT OFFICERS,
MILITARY OFFICERS,
POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS,
ENGINEERS,
FOREST OFFICERS, &c., &c.

PRICES:

	Rs.
4 inch dial Striking hours and half hours	65 0 0
6 " " " " " " " "	85 0 0
4 " " Timepiece (non-striker)	55 0 0
6 " " " " "	60 0 0

10 per cent. discount for cash or V.P.P.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay	Tuticorin.	Aden (Camp.)
Madras.	Chittagong.	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP — " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR DOWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Dowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownagger)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI Esq. (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN BINDCOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 1 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 14,00,000
Reserve Fund..... " 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 25,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRAINO,
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1905.

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion?

THEN TRY EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases, arising from disordered stomach—

Apply E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
Medical Hall, Benares.

Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

From G. A. Rayneau, Bagha Depot Betteah Champarun:—"I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have successfully brought before the public.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—CURE SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SOURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit, until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 12, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white leprosy), and all pigmentary and all pigmentary affections of the human body. It is unfailing and universal in its Calcutta.

ANOTHER RECORD FOR DUNLOP'S.
2,875 MILES THROUGH INDIA.
"NO TYRE TROUBLES."

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL,
Bombay, May 17th, 1909.

TO
THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,—

I HAVE much pleasure in congratulating you upon the grooved tyres you are now making. During my tour through India, on my 25-35 H.-P. Maudslay Car, Smith's Speed Indicator now registers 2,875 miles, which I have on several occasions tested on the 16 miles from Calcutta to Barrackpore and found it correct.

Travelling via Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Gwalior, through Sipri, Goona, Indore, Mhow, Dhulia to Bombay, since the car left the Works at Coventry, there has not been a single occasion to pump up the front tyres, the only trouble I had with the back tyres was three punctures owing to picking up nails, and they certainly look like running another 1,500 miles, however I will let you know the result. I should imagine this must be a record for tyres in India especially, as the run was done during the end of April, which is the hot season.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. WILKINSON.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, EOMBY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

WRITE FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATED FURNISHES ON APPLICATION

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 22s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful complaints. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS PERSONS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbol

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Standard Time, on WEDNESDAY, 16th June, 1909, for the SUPPLY of 1,400 tons of TEAK LOG TIMBER, MOULMEIN, RANGOON or SIAM, for immediate delivery.

2. Tenderers to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by the specifications of shipment, showing clearly that the Timber Tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam; separate Tenders and Specifications to be submitted for each description offered.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 3RD JUNE, 1909.

SCOTTISH ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have, THIS DAY, been APPOINTED AGENTS, of the above Company.

FINLAY MUIR & CO.

Bombay, 1st June, 1909.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE.
ESTABLISHED 1899.

CONTINUES to prepare Students of all classes for the London Chamber of Commerce, Corporate Accountants, Incorporated Secretaries and other Commercial Examinations of London, at terms to suit all pockets.

Success brilliant and unimpeached. Employments secured free of charge. Full particulars may be obtained from—

S. B. BILLIMORIA, F.F.I.A., &c.,
Public Accountant.

E. K. PALIA, (M.A., F.C.R.A., F.I.S.A., (London).

INCREMENTAL PAY.

EVERY OFFICER in India whose pay is henceforth incremental, and who values Life Insurance as a sound mode of saving, should immediately communicate with Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., retd., who has devised a scheme which is being keenly taken up and in respect of which very favourable comments reach him. A distinguished member of the P. W. D. writes thus: "Recently the Government of India have re-organised the pay of several Departments—P. W. D., Forests, Geological, ... and introduced an incremental system of payment, ... YOUR NEW SYSTEM SHOULD SUIT MANY OF THE MEN IN THOSE SERVICES TO A. T." A Covenanted Civilian writes: "The .....scheme is in every way an admirable invention, an excellent method of systematic saving—and I have decided to go in for it." Another officer of the P. W. D. writes thus: "I have been immensely struck by the papers you have sent me ..... scheme for systematic saving I have seen, and I would like to start at once." Full particulars will be sent to all officers who apply to Mr. Henderson on his conditions, copy of which are obtainable from the Bombay Gazette Office by sending a half-anna envelope.

42 Leinster Gardens, London, W.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult **DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR,** Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

TO SMOKERS ONLY.

HIGH CLASS INDIAN CIGARS

Manufactured by the leading Cigar Manufacturers of India:—

SPENCER AND CO., LD.
MC DOWELL AND CO., LD.
OAKES AND CO., LD.

The best in Dutch Havanas, and Real Manilla Cigars.

A choice selection of FRESH EGYPTIAN and AMERICAN CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, and SMOKERS' REQUISITES always in Stock.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ORIENTAL CIGAR CO.,
69, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!

GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Musjid. Post No. 9.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it possibly can. AUSTIN & CO., Ltd., AGENTS for the world-known "Blathner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial easy going machine. 9 Various Stitches Obtain.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Sing copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d to 1s. 4²³/₃₂d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Mulowa Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR BACHELORS.—Available at once. BOARD and LODGING in a good, healthy locality, near the Taj Mahal Hotel and the Apollo Bunder; cool, airy, apartments and good table, Rs. 70 each. Apply early to Box No. 1745, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—A large number of PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with gold nibs. The best and cleanest pen in the market. Prices on application to "A. B. C.", C/o, this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A Gent's QUADRANT BICYCLE, in good order, almost new. Cost Rs. 140, Price Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1628, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 91, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co., undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants, patronized by the Officers of the Services, especially First Class Hindu and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay, Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Girse and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Girse Wants and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P Parekh Re 6 Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inserted. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases, By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete reshuffle of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON will be CLOSED and the Stock, &c., TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICES, at Secunderabad (Deccan), where orders and enquiries will receive the usual prompt attention.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO LET PORTION of a FLAT, in the Fort, Rs. 60 per month. Apply Box No. 1737, care of this Paper.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TRY CALIFORNIAN PEARS, Peaches, Apricots, Oyster Bay Asparagus, English-made Stockings, Fixed Rate.—HAJI JACKERIA EBRAHIM, 52, Esplanade Cross Road.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus, Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 16. Apply Box No. 406 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—MALE TYPIST and SHORT-HAND WRITER. Apply MANAGER, Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

MONSOON PAULINS
made of
SUPERIOR WATER-PROOF CANVAS.

Samples and quotations on receipt of full particulars of requirements.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.

When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY
PURE POT STILL.
Famous for 100 YEARS.
JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.
Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe,

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street,
" D. C. UMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed to be as expert.
WHITEFRIARS STREET, KEYMER, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, LONDON.

BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS,
Cheapest and Best.
BURMAH PETROL,
Drives your Car Furthest.
BURMAH MOTOR OILS
AND
MOTOR GEAR OIL,
Save all friction in your Car.
BURMAH CANDLES,
Burn brightest and will not warp.
BURMAH KEROSINE
GOLD MOHR BRAND
for Lamps.
BURMAH KEROSINE
PICTORIA BRAND
for Oil Engines.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
BURMAH OIL CO., LD.,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI AND MADRAS.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

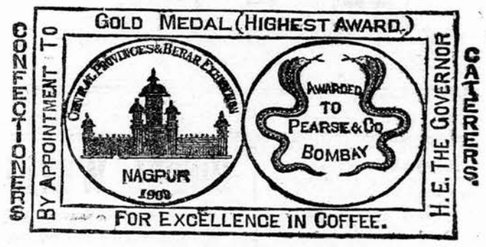
DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM;
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIES:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co
Hummum Street, Fort.

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
is the SURE Raising Powder.
It simplifies and improves home baking. In use 2 ozs. are mixed with every pound of flour, before making the dough.
This way is cheaper and more reliable than using cake or bun flours.
Try it to-day, you will find that it is as good as we say it is.
Recipes in every tin.
Brown & Polson make it.

You want Beautiful Teeth
for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.
All you require is a good brush and
Rowland's Odonto
"For *Your* Teeth."
It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.
Buy it, because it's Best. 2/6 at your own Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores, or Rowland & Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

THE ONLY
Gold Medal


GOLD MEDAL (HIGHEST AWARD.)
CONTINENTAL BY APPOINTMENT TO
CATERERS. H.E. THE GOVERNOR
CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR EXHIBITION
AWARDED TO PEARSE & Co BOMBAY
NAGPUR 1909
FOR EXCELLENCE IN COFFEE.

AWARDED FOR
Pearse & Co.'s Coffees,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY,
SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PEARSE & Co.,
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

Agents for India—TRAGACHE AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness, that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (bought in their own manufactures) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4²³/₃₂d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.
CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT': otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patents.
Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Re. 2.

WANTED

IN Fort, a SINGLE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, with Bathroom and private entrance. Apply Box No. 1737, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

FOR immediate occupation, in the buildings at the junction of the Gaumdevi and Hughes' Roads, EIGHT FLATS, each consisting of a Drawing-room, three Bedrooms, Kitchen, Store-room, four Bathrooms, two Water-closets, and space for servants, Gas fittings complete, Tiled floor, Four watertaps, on each flat. Monthly Rent—Ground floor, Rs. 90; First floor, Rs. 100; and second floor, Rs. 110. Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road.

DETACHED TERRACE ROOM, divided into two, with Bath, Lavatory, and W. C. attached, Electric Light, Fans, and Lift, open all round, centrally situated, without board, Rs. 80. Apply No. 1624, care of this Paper.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—
NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.
HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.
MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.
RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.
PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchase and Sale of businesses negotiated.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Nature's Way to Beauty.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin, for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why daintily-scented, greaseless
Icilma Fluor Cream
protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.
MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.
Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 8

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 15 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.	

*For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	... „ 0-2

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion...	...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line steamer Kattenturm, 3,313 tons Captain C. Maulins, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Hamburg via Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer Zinnia, 2,339 tons, Captain J. R. Clarke, arrived in harbour on Friday, from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer Persia, 4,198 tons, Captain W. H. Haughton, arrived in harbour on Friday morning, from London, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer R. Rubattino, 2,681 tons, Captain L. Mancini, arrived in harbour on Friday from Genoa etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Laughton Hall, 2,881 tons, Captain B. H. Haddy, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Royal Sceptre, 2,434 tons, Captain J. Taylor, sailed on Friday for Karachi in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed on Friday, for Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Mozaffari, 1,387 tons Captain T. L. Moloney, sailed on Friday, for Zanzibar, etc., with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

H. M. S. Proserpine, Commander G. Leatham, proceeded to Colombo, on Thursday.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour..... R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marsack....R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr C Stocken.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator.....Lieut Thune in charge....Survey St
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thune in charge. ..Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 4.

Bezwada.....3270.....Brocq.....N-F....M M & Co
Crossington Court...2716Gleghorn .....
Djibouti.....2397 James.....Marseilles.....3-6 K N & Co
Hollamshire.....2856Elliott .....W & A Graham & Co
Hild.....720...Jensen .....F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Itinda.....3398..Swanson...Calcutta N-F...M M & Co
Kattenturn ...3313Moulins .....W & Graham & Co
Moshtari .....1110Green.....Bo & P S N Co
Penleo. .....2451Michell .....T Morrison & Co
Persia.....4198Houghton .....London .....P & O Co
Redbridge.....2442Vassey .....W & A Graham & Co
R Rubattino.....2681Mancini .....Genoa...F R S N Co
Shah Jehan.....2566Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 .....Bo & U S N Co
Strathcly de...2841 .....Crerar ...W & A Graham & Co
Strathavon .....2830 ..Mackay ...W & A Graham & Co
Strathairly.....2783 McMahon ...W & A Graham & Co
Strathenarick .....2843Stewart.....T Morrison & Co
Selekon.....2451.....Bazil .....The Captain
Sealda.....3138 Brown.....N F.....M M & Co
Vancover .....2860McDougall .....R A Willis
Zinnia.....2339 Clarke .....
9 Kattenturn.....3313Masilans .....Ham urg 13-6
W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delta	4780	...Snow	...Shanghai	...23-6	...P & O Co
B Clan Robertson	3104	Ody	Calcutta	8-6	F Muir & Co
C&R Lockaley Hall	2310	Mason	....	Antverp...	6-6 K Nixon & Co
D & E Chupra	3954	...Henderson	...Antwerp	.....	14-6 M M & Co
F Gowanburn	2723	Forbes	...N F		K Nixon & Co
G Mozaffari	1387	Moloney	...Durban	...4-6	B & P S N Co
H Majidi	1857	Primrose	Jeddah	...9-6	B & P S N Co
K Orsolo	2849	Zennaro	...Calcutta	...5-6	...Florio & R S N Co
N Langton Hall	2382	Huddy	....K'chi	5-6	...K Nixon & Co
P Tokio	2481	Tara	...K'chi	...12-6	.....F Muir & Co
Q Clumberhall	2311	Clarke	Antwerp	6-6	S Smidt & Co

Off side.

O Haidari...1563 le Lorne, Mauritius...4-6 B & P S N Co
H W P D
Bahaduri.....829 Falcorn .....N F.....B & S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Massilia	8250	Thomson	.....Liverpool	.....10-6 W & G & Co
3	Naderi	...1168	Grey	..Busreh	...10-6 B & P S N Co
5	Satrunji	517	Gmail	.....	Mangalore 5-6 Bo S N Co Ld
6	Goalpara	...1358	Davidson	...Busreh	7-6 M M & Co
8	Totomi Maru	...2464	Smith.	Kobe.	12-6..N Y Kaisha
10&11	Assaye	...4359	Jones	... Shanghai	...8-6 P & O Co
12 & 13	Arabia	...4167	Leigh	...London	...5-6 P & O Co
15	Bardistan	...2500	Davies	...Antwerp	...7-6 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Kattenturm s.....	Maulins	Hamburg, May 1
4	Persia s	Haughton ...	London, May 14
	Zinnia s	Clarke	Calcutta, May 23
	R Rubattino s	Mancini	Genoa, May 18

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	H M S Proserpine	Leatham	Colombo
4	Kt Templar s.....	Billett	Dunkirk
	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi
	Mozaffari s	Moloney ...	Zanzibar, &c
	Djibouti s	James	Havre, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Royal Sceptre, Taylor, for Karachi.
" Langton Hall, Haddy, for Karachi.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, from Hongkong left Colombo on the evening of the 3rd instant and is expected to arrive on the 7th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Salsette, with the homeward Mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 8-30 a. m. on the 3rd instant.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May	Names	From
29	Bavria	W Robertson	Liverpool
	Ethiopia	J V DeGrand	Rangoon
	Matheran	N Bannatyne	Liverpool
	Lotusmere	J T Wilson	Karachi
	Engineer	W Llewellyn	Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

June	Names	From
2	Bangala	D Macfadyen	Rangoon
	Blackwell	T W Senrr	U K or Cont

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—65 bales wool, Ebjee Shivjee ; 5 bales rope, K Visram and Co ; 10 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 70 bales wool, J Kara ; 2,612 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—4,500 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji ; 6,000 cwts castorseed, 10,000 cwts cottonseed, and 4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Massilia s—76 casks salted skins, Stein Forbes and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 200 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 110 bales cotton, M Spinner and Co ; 375 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co : 11,300 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts wheat, and 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Lockaley Hall s—3,500 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

Bardistan s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, and 2,909 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Assaye s—10 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Totomi Maru s—700 bales cotton, R D Master and Co ; 100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 100 bales cotton, K Gokaldas and Co ; 321 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru s — 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 150 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 185 bales cotton, K Gokaldas and Co ; 321 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS By MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.
Bombay, 5th June.

95. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "L" Company :—

No 6613 Cadet G Clearry, No 6614 Cadet C Clearry, No 6615 Cadet H Grant, No 6616 Cadet S Saunders, No 6617 Cadet K Keshan, No 6618 Cadet C Mascles, No 6619 Cadet E Flanagan, No 6620 Cadet C Stella, No 6621 Cadet A Falcao, No 6622 Cadet G Vears, No 6623 Cadet F Ryan, No 6624 Cadet J G Andrea, No 6625 Cadet P Deedie, No 6626 Cadet E Morris, No 6627 Cadet H Piears, No 6628 Cadet A Ramos, o 6629 Cadet N Dominic. No 6630 Cadet B Oliver.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Dhakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	8
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalmumi	1	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	6
Total	9	8	81
This day last year	19	12	103
Do. 1907			76

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
June 3rd, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	106	32	6
B	132	119	5
C	72	24	0
D	56	24	0
E	139	30	0
F	89	6	1
G	66	1	0
Total to date	660	236	12
Total rats killed			896

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION;

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th June 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	4	11	55 a.m.	2	7
Suez	4	1	50 p.m	...	59

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassera (4-6-09).
Saigon Bangkok route interrupted (8-6-09.)
Bhamo route right (4-6-09.)

MR. JOHN LONG will shortly publish a new novel by Curtis Yorke entitled "Mollie Deverill." The charm of style, the brilliancy of dialogue, and the deep note of sincerity which have conquered innumerable readers in the past, are to be found in full abundance in this novel. In the field of pure and natural fiction Curtis Yorke is well ahead of her compeers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—May 12, at Lanark, the wife of Capt. A. N. B. Browne, Highland Light Inf., of a daughter.
COLVILLE—May 11, at 53 Cadogan Place, S. W., Lady Cynthia Colville, of a son.
CHARTERIS—May 17, at 19 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. Nigel Charteris, the Royal Scots, of a daughter.
ELWES—May 13, at Longham House, Wimborne, the wife of Major Lincoln Cary Elwes, D. S. O, of a son.
FELTON FALKNER—May 10, at 8 Artillery Mansions, Woolwich, the wife of Capt. E. Felton Falkner, Army Service Corps, of a daughter.
MAY—May 16, at White Cottage, Tivoli Crescent, Brighton, the wife of C. G. May, Public Works Dept., Straits Settlements, of a daughter.
PITT—May 14, at Pett Place, Charing, Kent, the wife of Major T. M. S. Pitt, of a son.
WELDON—May 16, at Kilmorony, Athy, County Kildare, Ireland, the wife of Sir Anthony A. Weldon Bart., D. S. O, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIES—MAYHEW—May 15, at the Church of St. Giles, Oxford, James Arthur Davies, of Madras, to Margaret Dorothea Mayhew.
EVANS—AUSTIN—May 12, at St. Paul's Clifton, Bristol, Capt. G. F. Evans, R.E., son of Henry Farrington Evans, Esq, C. S. I., to Eleanor Mary, daughter of Col. Edmund Austin, Indian Army.
LUSHINGTON—MERRIMAN—May 11, at St. John's Westminster, Lieut.-Col. Lionel E. Lushington, late Dorset Regt., to Ada, daughter of the late General C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E.

DEATHS.

CLAPCOTT—May 16, at South Walks, Dorchester, Major Charles Clapcott, late 32nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf., aged 88.
ETHELSTON—May 13, at Pembridge Gardens, W., Major William Ethelston, late 65th York and Lancaster Regt., aged 60.
FLOYD - May 12, at Clifton, Bristol, Sir John Floyd, third baronet, late 54th Regt., 3rd Buffs, and 2nd Royal Lanarkshire Militia, aged 85.
PEPLOE—May 15, Leila, widow of Major D. P. Peploe, late of Garnstung, Hereford.
PEYTON—May 18, at 10 Duke Street, St. James', Col. John Peyton, late commanding 7th Dragoon Guards.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FROST.—June 4, at St. George's Hospital, Robert Hoy Frost, Superintendent, Office of Examiner, Marine Accounts. Funeral leaves Hospital at 5 p.m. Arrives at Sewree Cemetery at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday). (Friends will kindly accept this intimation).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAUMGARTNER—May 28, at Cheltenham, the wife of Brevet Major J. S. Baumgartner, East Lancashire Regiment, of a son.
MacCABE—May 31, at 4 Esplanade East, Calcutta, the wife of W. B. MacCabe, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DURUP DE DOMBAL—May 30, at Narayangaoj, E. Bengal, Richard Kearnes Durup de Dombal, aged 67.
GARVAN—May 28, at Mhow, the wife of A. D. Garvan from heart failure, aged 36 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 0-34a. Low water, 5-37m., 6-35m.
Glee Club Social, Y.M.C.A. Hall, 9-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Maxim : "Most people find fault with their neighbours in order to get even with neighbours who find fault with them."—CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Sunday, June 6—Sun rises 6h. 0m. ; Sun sets 7h. 14m. ; High water 0-17m., 1-13a ; Low water 6-12m., 7-15a.
Monday, June 7.—Sun rises, 6h. 0m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 14m. ; High water, 0-58a., 1-53a. ; Low water, 6-49m., 7-57a.
Tuesday, June 8.—Sun rises 6h. 0m. ; Sun sets 7h. 15m. ; High water 1-43m., 2-36a. ; Low water, 7-30m., 8-44a.
Wednesday, June 9.—Meeting of the Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 0m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 15m. ; High water, 2-34m. : 3-23a. ; Low water, 8-17m. ; 9-42a.
Thursday, June 10.—Ordinary General Meeting of the Petit Nagpur Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, 7-11 Elphinstone Circle, 4-10. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 15m, High water, 3-33m., 4-17a. Low water, 9-13m., 10-53a.
Friday, June 11.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 4-42m., 5-17a.; Low water, 10-22m.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—Yesterday afternoon, a small house belonging to one Runchordas Rumtabhoy, and situated in Fanneswady, collapsed, but no one was injured.

FACTORY PROSECUTION.—Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, fined Laximan Shamboo, head jobber in the ring frame department of the New Kaiser-i-Hind Mill, Rs. 50, for working four ring frames with their tail or ends off and unprotected, in breach of rule 22 of the Indian Factories Act.

BURGLARY IN NATIVE TOWN.—A report has been made to the Police that the wife of Jalaludin Guloo, a Mahomedan mason, locked her room in a house in Kazi Mohulla and went out. When she returned about 1 o'clock, she found that her room had been broken open and two boxes containing currency notes and valuables had been also forced open and property to the extent of Rs. 514 removed.

ACCIDENT IN A EUROPEAN FAMILY.—The infant daughter of Mrs. Gibbons, who is residing in the Ordnance quarters, Wodehouse Road, was on Thursday last playing with a match-box when the matches caught fire and set alight its clothes. Mrs. Gibbons on seeing the danger ran to her child's rescue. On her attempting to put out the flames her clothes also caught fire, and both the mother and the daughter were severely burnt. They were removed to the European General Hospital where they are detained for treatment.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day (weather permitting) :—

March	"Through Bolts and Bars"	...Urbach
Overture	"Hungarian"	...Kolar Bela
Romance	"Alice where art Thou?"	...Ascher
Selection	"Il Bravo"	...Mercadante
Valse	"Mon Ami"	...Gassner
Selection	"The Old Guard"	...Flanagzette
Polka	"Friendship"	...A Muth

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. R. Piggot, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (weather permitting) :—

March	"The Jolly Coppersmith"	...Peter
Fantasia	"Folk Songs of Italy"	...Rampozetee
Selection	"La Gran Via"	...Valverde
Valse	"Die Fraternieben"	...Translateur
Selection	"Princess Ida"	...Sullivan
Intermezzo	"P[illegible]"	...Lee Johnson

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ASSAULTING HIS WIFE.

Kesarbai Girdhar Jairam, a Hindu lady, charged her husband Girdhar Jairam with assault. Mr. B. T. Desai, Pleader, defended the accused. The complainant's case was that she had married the accused two years and a half ago. The latter turned her out of his house a year ago, owing to a quarrel between him and her brother, and owing to the fact that the complainant had met and spoken to her brother, which the accused had forbidden her to do. The complainant then went to her brother's place. On the 4th ultimo, she was going along Vithal Wadi with her aunt, when the accused met them and assaulted the complainant, and gave the aunt a kick when the latter enterfered. The accused pleaded not guilty. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, out of which Rs. 10 were ordered to be given to the complainant as compensation.

BURGLARY IN BHULESHWAR.

His Worship disposed of the case in which one Natha Kurson and three others were charged with house-breaking and theft, on the 27th May last, of ornaments valued at Rs. 117, belonging to one Jaso Purshotam residing in Bhuleshwar. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused, who was sleeping in his room, woke up on hearing a noise. The accused attempted to make off with the property but were arrested. The first, third and fourth accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each ; and the second accused, who was an old offender, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

The second accused was further charged with resisting a public officer in the execution of his duties, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

Linga Panji, a peon in the employ of Messrs Louis Braffas and Co., charged one Shabaji Aba, with stealing a bicycle belonging to his (complainant's) master. The charge against the accused was that the complainant left the bicycle on the ground floor of the premises in Hornby Road on Thursday last, and went upstairs to the office. On returning to the ground-floor half an hour later, the complainant missed the bicycle, and on going out saw the accused on the road mounting it. He handed over the accused to the Police. The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTARTES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath (Chairman), and Mr. J. A. D. McBain.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships disposed of 26 cases, some of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obtruction to the public.

GIRGAON.

Before Rao Bahadur R. S. Jayakar (Chairman), and Mr. N. S. Bengalee.

THE HAWKERS' NUISANCE.

Their Worships disposed of 52 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

DADAR.

Before Mr. J. F. Rodrigues (Chairman), Dr. B. B. Dadarker, and Dr. D. B. N. Danderker.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, many of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The advance of the Monsoon in the South-East of the Arabian Sea gave less rain in the South of the Peninsula yesterday than on the previous day, the only heavy rainfall being Karwar, three and a half inches and Calicut, two. The rainfall increased along the coast of the Bay and light rain extended into the Central Provinces. Mergui had six inches ; Tavoy, three ; Minbu, two ; Saugor Island, three ; Calcutta, two ; and Ranchi, one and a half.

Forecast—Rain is likely to continue in Burma, North-East India and the Peninsula.

Mail steamer report.—The "Persia" left Aden on the 30th May and experienced, in the western half of the Arabian Sea, south-westerly winds with considerable south-westerly swell and occasional clouds. She then went through light to gentle north-westerly winds increasing to moderate near Bombay, with south-westerly swell and occasional rain. The account shows that the present advance of the Monsoon is still confined to the southern half of the Arabian Sea.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake of great intensity was recorded on the Simla seismograph yesterday morning, about 7 minutes past midnight. The distance of its centre was roughly 2,600 miles.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer "Zinnia," Captain J. R. Clarke, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, reports having met with strong wind in the Bay of Bengal and light in the Arabian Sea.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia," Captain W. H. Haughton, which arrived in harbour yesterday from London, reports having experienced S.-W. Monsoon nearing Bombay.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 4th June, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the south-eastern districts and normal elsewhere. Temperature has become approximately normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad but remain clear at the other stations. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly above the average. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and west Rajputana but lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Cutch and the northern districts of West Central India and of Gujarat, but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and is now in excess at some stations both during the day and at night.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda records 0·30 inch of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum in the eastern districts.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen ; Bombay has had 0·33 inch, Ratnagiri 0·15 inch, Mormugao 0·34 inch and Karwar a heavy fall of 3·45 inches. The moisture in the air has increased and is now generally in excess. Day temperature is 8° in defect at Ratnagiri and night temperature is low in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen, the largest amounts being 1·03 inches at Malegaon, 1·69 inches at Sholapur and 1·62 inches at Bijapur. Skies are modestely to heavily clouded. Humidity is generally in excess and temperature is approximately normal.

General Remarks.—General rain has fallen on the West Coast. Widespread rain has been received in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Skies are heavily clouded on the West Coast and in the Deccan.

The disturbed conditions in the Arabian Sea seem to have moved northward but no regular storm is noticeable from the observation of the coast stations.

General rain is probable on the West Coast and local showers in the Deccan. A few light falls may occur in the West Central Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (3rd)	91·1	75·1	...	...
Jask	95·3	82·3	...	...
Muskat (3rd)	102·8	85·6	...	...
Multan	103·8	87·0	...	...
Rawalpindi	100·4	72·9	...	...
Lahore	106·9	77·2	...	0·02
Sirsa	107·2	81·1	...	...
Ambala	106·5	76·5	...	0·04
Delhi	106·2	83·2	...	...
Agra	106·0	88·2	...	...
Mainpuri	106·3	84·0	...	...
Jhansi	105·5	89·5	...	...
Cawnpore	102·8	82·0	...	...
Allahabad	101·6	83·0	...	0·43
Jacobabad	113·6	82·8	...	...
Karachi	90·0	82·0	...	...
Ajmer	105·4	84·2	...	...
Jaipur	108·2	82·0	...	...
Kotah	110·0	89·1	...	...
Bhuj	106·1	79·5	...	...
Dwarka	99·8	81·7	...	...
Veraval	88·7	80·3	...	...
Baikot	103·9	80·2	...	...
Gnavnagar Para	106·1	84·5	...	...
Surat	100·1	84·1	...	...
Ahmedabad	109·6	87·2	...	...
Deesa	111·8	87·6	...	...
Neemuch	106·0	86·3	...	...
Indore	103·1	79·6	0·02	0·32
Jubbulpore	101·0	81·3	...	0·15
Saugor	102·1	82·5	...	0·09
Hoshangabad	107·6	81·9	...	0·03
Khandwa	106·2	82·1	...	0·05
Akola	105·7	78·6	0·07	0·40
Amraoti	105·8	81·8	0·00	...
Nagpur	102·6	79·8	0·05	0·30
Chanda	107·0	76·5	0·30	0·31
Raipur	99·2	80·6	0·03	0·14
Bombay	94·6	76·9	0·33	0·33
Ratnagiri	80·8	72·9	0·15	1·11
Mormugao	91·5	77·7	0·34	0·35
Karwar	87·3	75·0	3·45	3·69
Malegaon	103·4	77·1	1·03	1·03
Ahmednagar	97·9	72·0	0·01	0·32
Poona	95·0	71·3	0·17	1·25
Sholapur	95·8	70·9	1·69	5·36
Bijapur	97·7	67·7	1·63	2·55
Belgaum	88·3	68·1	...	2·39
Aurangabad	100·2	74·2	...	0·03
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	96·8	74·2	0·29	1·49
Mangalore	84·2	74·9	1·50	1·90
Calicut	79·3	73·1	1·88	6·83
Cochin	82·2	75·3	0·36	7·91
Colombo	85·5	79·5	...	6·94
Maralipatam	91·8	76·1	...	1·50
Bellary	98·0	77·8	...	...
Cuddapah	97·7	79·1	...	1·58
Madras	100·5	81·5	...	0·09
Bangalore	85·8	67·3	...	0·20
Coimbatore	83·4	71·3	0·04	0·55
Trichinopoly	95·6	76·3	...	...
Negapatam	93·9	80·0	...	0·12

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 4th June was 29·611 feet. The height of observatory barometer eistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 10 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30,000 inches and that of attached thermometer 30° F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher and lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of ancroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, May 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col L Impey, B
Lieut Col S H Godfrey, C I E, B
Lieut Col C Herbert, C S I, B
Lieut Col W H K Woodwright, I M S, B
Major C P Egerton, B
Major S G Rivett Carnac, R E, B
Major G C Beaden, B
Capt H B St John I A, B
Capt C Walton. E E, B
Capt R H Chenevix Trench, I A, B
Capt H Ross, I M S, B
Capt L J O'Reilly, I M S, B
Mr W H Buchan, B Cov
Mr J B Brunyate, B Cov
Mr B W Kissan, B Cov
The Hon Justice A M B Irwin, B Cov
Mr G L Corbett, B Cov
Mr J C Fauntthorpe, B Cov
Mr J A Broun, B Cov
Mr F F Sladen, B Cov
Mr E F L Winter, B Cov
Mr T Millar, B Cov
Mr C E D Peters, B Cov
Mr G E Seames, B Cov
Mr P S Shettle, B Cov
Mr B B .Newbould, B Cov
Mr W H Nelson, B Cov
Mr G W Kuehler, B
Mr W Campagnac, B
Miss A M Bethune, B
Mr W C C Francis, B
Mr F H Sheridan, B
Mr E R Parsons, B
Mr J J Mullaly, B
Mr H T Pinhey, B
Mr G H M Streatfeild, B
Mr L Mercer, B
The Hon Sir J Stanley, K C, B
Mr J G S Kalph, B
Mr L B Spilsbury, B
Major E H Wright, I M S, M
Mr H F W Gillman, M Cov
Mr W E Jardine, M Cov
Mr C E Odgers, M
Mr C H Blathwayt, Bo Cov
Mr G S Curtis, Bo Cov
Mr E M Pratt, Bo Cov
Mr G R Holland, Bo
Mr G O W Dunn, Bo
Mr H G Gell, Bo
The Hon Mr L P Russell, Bo
Mr W L C French, Bo
Brig Gen W E Peyton, D S O, Meerut Cav Bde
Brig Gen R M Greenfield, C B, Bombay Bde
Brig Gen M F Remington, C B, Secunderabad Bde
Brig Gen J G Ramsay, C B, I A, Jhelum Bde
Brig Gen F S Garratt, CB, D S O, Ambala Cav Bde
Col R M Maxwell, 82 Punj
Col F Glanville, D S O, R E
Col C C Townsend, R A
Col H B Vaughan, 74 Raj
Lieut Col G W S Hawks, 98 Inf
Major A Wallace Dunlop, 23 Sikh Prs
Major A C Watson, 11 Raj
Major A J Pilcher, R E
Major F W Watling, R E
Capt J L Costello, 51 Sikhs
Capt G Dodd, 27 Punj
Capt W G K Gough, 15 Sikhs.
Capt F A Jackson, 21 Cav
Capt J O'Le

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

EXCISE DUTY ON INDIAN COTTON GOODS.

In the House of Commons on Friday, May 14, Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether Indian cotton goods, when exported to China or Japan, get a return of the three and a half per cent. Excise duty in the shape of a drawback.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Cotton Duties Act of 1896 makes provision for the repayment as drawback of the Excise duty when the cotton goods on which it has been paid are exported within twelve months of the date of payment from a Customs port in British India to a foreign port.

SUPERSESSION OF OFFICERS BY JUNIORS.

On Monday, May 17, Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will grant a return giving the names of the officers of the cavalry and infantry regiments of the Indian Army who have been superseded by their juniors on the general roll of that Army by reason of the operation of the rule giving permanent Army rank to officers obtaining the post of commandant of their regiment or by holding certain staff and administrative appointments.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Government of India wil be asked to furnish this return.

SANITARY SERVICES IN INDIA.

Sir. William Bull asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If the scheme proposed by the Government of India in their letter to the Bombay Government of Dec. 4, 1907, on the subject of the improvement of the sanitary services in India and of the development of the existing establishments, is completed; and whether any, and, if so, what, special provisions are made therein to give effect to the view set forth in that letter, that a sanitary service offers a suitable and congenial career for educated natives of the country, and that by fully utilising that source of supply the Government will avoid the expense of materially enlarging the Indian medical service.

Mr. Hobhouse: The scheme has not yet been completed. The Secretary of State attaches great importance to the inclusion in any such scheme of special provisions of the kind to which the hon. member refers.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Mr. Kettle asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state the number of examiners for the medical degrees of the University of Madras; how many of them are Indians; and what is the remuneration received by each.

Mr. Hobhouse: The examiners are appointed by the University authorities, and the Secretary of State has no official information as to their number or the remuneration received by them; but it appears from the Calendar of the Madras University for 1908-1909 that in that year there were fifteen examiners for medical degrees, of whom one was an Indian.

Mr. Kettle asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the higher grades of the medical service of the Native States of India are generally filled by Indians, to the satisfaction of the Government and the public: Whether less than 10 per cent. of such positions in British India are held by Indians; and whether he is aware that the exclusion of Native Indians from these well salaried posts is regarded in India as part of the settled policy of the Indian Government.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Secretary of State has no detailed information on the first point, but he has no reason to doubt that the answer is in the affirmative. As regards the proportion of Indians in the Indian Medical Service the hon. member is no doubt aware that that service is recruited by competitive examination and is freely open to natives of India. It is, further, the policy of the Government to encourage the growth of an independent medical profession in India, and to throw open to the profession in general some of the appointments now held by members of the Indian Medical Service. The Secretary of State proposes shortly to present to Parliament papers on this subject.

THE ALIPORE BOMB CONSPIRACY.

On Tuesday May 18, Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary for India whether he had received official information that the Alipore bomb conspiracy trial had come to an end; if so, could he say how long it lasted; how many persons were arrested and charged, and how many were convicted: whether all the accused persons were imprisoned during the whole trial; and whether they were brought to and from the Court in handcuffs.

Mr. Hobhouse: As yet the Secretary of State has only telegraphic information of the result of the trial, which, including the proceedings preliminary to committal, lasted about a year. The number of persons originally arrested is not exactly known, but thirty-six persons were committed for trial, of whom nineteen were convicted. It is believed that all the persons committed were kept in custody during the trial (the offences charged were non-bailable). The Secretary of State has no information as to whether they were handcuffed while being brought to and from the Court, but he will inquire.

ARRESTS OF INDIAN NATIVES.

Sir H. Cotton asked the Under Secretary for India whether the authorities in India, in directing the arrest and imprisonment without charge or trial of Krishna Kumar Mitter, Aswini Kumar Dut and seven other persons in November last, acted upon information supplied to them by police officers of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Secretary of State is not prepared to make any statement as to the nature of the information on which the Government of India acted; but it is hardly necessary to say that it was drawn from more than one source, and was corroborated in various ways.

THE DEPORTATIONS IN INDIA.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the fact that on March 6 the Viceroy of India telegraphed to the Secretary of State that there was no widespread movement of a seditious nature in India and that the general state of the country was not dangerous, and that all the Courts of justice were open and in full operation for the punishment of crime, he could now inform this House, without detriment to the public interest, upon what grounds his Majesty's Government sanctioned the continued imprisonment of the nine British subjects who in December last were deported from their homes without charge or trial.

Mr. Hobhouse: The action taken under Regulation III. of 1818 was preventive and not punitive, and it was not in any way inconsistent with the condition of affairs described by the hon. member. His Majesty's Government were of opinion that it would be contrary to the public interests to give the information for which he asked.

Mr. Mackarness: Is there any precedent in the circumstances for deporting and imprisoning for an indefinite time British subjects who have never been informed of any charge against them?

Mr. Hobhouse repeated that the power was exercised under the Regulation of 1818, and if necessity arose it would, he understood, be exercised again.

Mr. Rees: May I ask whether the fact that the general state of the country in India is not dangerous is not due in a great measure to the deportation of those who incited students to crime while carefully safeguarding their own skins?

The Speaker thought there was already a sufficient number of questions upon the paper.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Prime Minister whether he could afford the House an early opportunity of fully considering the circumstances connected with the deportation without trial and without disclosure of the charge against them, of a number of lawabiding subjects of the Crown of good social standing in India.

Mr. Asquith: The subject was full discussed in the debate on the Address upon the amendment which was moved by the hon-member for the Newbury Division, and rejected. I am not aware that anything has since occurred that renders further discussion desirable in present circumstances.

Mr. Keir Hardie: Has not this house the right to know the conditions under which these men have been deported?

Mr. Asquith: that is a matter of opinion.

Mr. Keir Hardie: At the close of questions I will ask leave to move the adjournment of the House to consider the matter.

Mr. Mackarness: Is the Prime Minister aware of any precedent for refusing to the House of Commons information as to the reasons why British subjects have been deported without charge or trial?

Mr. Asquith: I must have notice of that.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked leave to move the adjournment of the House to consider a definite matter of urgent public importance—namely, the refusal of the Prime Minister to afford the House of Commons an early opportunity of considering the action of the Government in India in deporting and holding in detention without trial or charge preferred against them certain well-known subjects of his Majesty's Indian Empire.

The Speaker: I have to point out to the hon. member that the matter he proposes to discuss—namely, the deporting and holding in detention without trial or charge preferred against them of certain well-known subjects of his Majesty's Indian Empire—has already been discussed by the House and therefore cannot be discussed again. In the circumstances it cannot be a matter of urgent necessity that an early opportunity should be given for the discussion of the subject, and therefore on the ground of urgency I should have to hold that the hon. member's motion would not be justified.

In reply to further representations by Mr. Keir Hardie, who contended that charges made from the Treasury Bench against men deported of having supplied funds for assassination constituted a new element in the case, the Speaker said he adhered to the view which he had already expressed, and pointed out that the Indian Budget would afford an opportunity of discussing the subject.

Mr. George Gooch asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will lay papers giving particulars as to the nature of the representations made to the Government of India by or on behalf of the nine Indians deported last December without charge or trial, and of the reply in each case.

Mr. Flynn asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will lay upon the table of the House all representations made to the Government of India by the nine persons deported without charge or trial in December last under the Bengal Regulation of 1818, and the replies given thereto.

Mr. Hobhouse: The answers to these questions are in the negative.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the evidence of Mr. Hastings, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab, before the Decentralisation Commission, in the course of which he said that since the inauguration of the Imperial Department of Criminal Intelligence we seemed to be on the verge of constituting a secret police force, and that no innovation could be more dangerous and more liable to become a weapon of oppression with the material we are obliged to work through; whether in connection with this evidence, his attention has been drawn to the recent judgment of a special tribunal of the Calcutta High Court acquitting four prisoners in the Barrah dacoity case on the ground that improper influences had been employed on the witnesses for the prosecution and severely commenting on the character and methods of the detective police; and whether, having regard to this and similar cases which have lately occurred, he will cause inquiry to be made with a view of introducing drastic reform into the Department of Criminal Intelligence.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Secretary of State has seen the evidence referred to in the question; he has received no official report of the judgment. The matter will no doubt receive the attention of the Government of India, and the Secretary of State does not think it is necessary to order an inquiry.

REVACCINATION AND INOCULATION FOR PLAGUE.

Mr. Lupton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If officers commanding native regiments in India have any authority to compel the officers and men under their control to undergo the operation of revaccination or of inoculation for plague; and, if not, will he cause a notice to be circulated to forbid such practices.

Mr. Hobhouse: Officers commanding native regiments in India have no authority to compel officers and men under their control to be re-vaccinated or inoculated against plague. Steps have already been taken to prevent any misapprehension on the point.

FALSE EVIDENCE MANUFACTURED BY POLICE.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the circumstances of a case reported from Bahraich, in the United Provinces, in which innocent landholders were convicted of dacoity on false evidence manufactured by the police; whether a police inspector concerned in this case confessed his guilt and then committed suicide to avoid the humiliation of arrest and punishment; and whether the facts of this case will be borne in mind in considering the necessity of introducing drastic reform into the organisation of the criminal investigation department in India.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Secretary of State has no official information as to the case referred to. If the facts are as stated, the matter will no doubt receive the attention of the Government of India.

THE KARUR SEDITION CASE.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the judgment in the Karur sedition case, in which Messrs. Justices Benson and Wallis held that the words used by the accused need not be set out and proved, but that the substance of words used is sufficient, Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair dissenting from this view; whether he is aware that the two police constables upon whose report of the accused's speech the prosecution was based, and which was the main evidence in the trial, were proved to be incompetent for the work of reporting; and, having regard to these facts, whether steps will be taken by the Government to amend the law so as to put it on all fours with the law of sedition as in this country.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Secretary of State has seen a newspaper report of the judgment in the case referred to. He is advised that on that report there was no difference between the judges as to the law in the matter, the difference was in regard to the credit to be attached to the evidence, two judges holding that the evidence was trustworthy and the third it was not. It does not appear from the judgment that the police constables who reported the speech forming the subject of the charge were proved to be incompetent. There is no difference in substance between the English and the Indian law upon the point raised in the question, and no alteration of the Indian law appears to be called for.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA.

On Wednesday, May 19. Mr. Lonsdale asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the arrangement reported to have been concluded with regard to the construction of the Canton-Han-kau Railway would ensure that British firms would have first option of executing orders for materials purchased out of China, in accordance with the agreement signed on Sept. 9. 1905, with the Chinese Government.

Mr. McKinnon Wood replied: I understand that the arrangement just concluded contemplates the distribution, in equal proportion as far as is possible, of orders for material among the firms of the three countries who are parties to the arrangement. This applies to the Canton-Han-kau line, as well as to the Hupeh section of the Szu-chuan line, and to any other lines, which may be constructed in the future. I must point out that the agreement of 1905, to which the hon. member refers, did not exclude competition from foreign firms as to the terms to be offered to the Chinese Government, though the question as to the limits beyond which such competition would not be in accord with the spirit of the agreement is one which his Majesty's Government found it necessary to raise in the course of the negotiations.

Mr. Lonsdale: Is the hon. gentleman aware that these railways were to be constructed with British capital on the understanding that the contracts should be given to British firms?

Mr. McKinnon Wood: No, sir; the statement of the hon. member is not accurate.

OPIUM EXPORTS.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What were the opium exports from India in 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1909, respectively; and what steps the Government are taking to carry out their declared policy with the Government of China.

Hr. Hobhouse: The figures are:—1905, 63,053 chests; 1906, 65,617 chests; 1907, 63,415 chests; 1908, 62,408 chests. In 1909 the export will be limited to 56,800 chests. In accordance with the arrangement made with China the export of opium from India is being reduced by 5,100 chests per annum. This is with effect from 1908, the average export for the five years ended 1905 being taken, as suggested by the Chinese Government, as the basis of the calculation.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

The Lords' amendments to the Commons' amendments to the Indian Councils Bill were taken into consideration and objection was taken by Dr. Rutherford, Mr. O'Grady, and Mr. Dillon to the amendment restricting the power of creating additional Executive Councils. The third clause of the Bill, as remoulded in the Lords, sanctions the appointment of an Executive Council for Bengal, and provides that any draft orders for the creation of other Councils must be laid on the tables of both Houses, and can be disallowed on an address from either House. This, according to Dr. Rutherford, meant that the veto of the Lords would be suspended over progressive legislation for the extension of Councils like a sword of Damocles. He spoke of the Lords as an "assembly drunk with power," and was sternly admonished by the Speaker to confine himself strictly to the question before the House.

Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Buchanan, the Under Secretary for India, being still absent, reminded the malcontents that the Lords' amendments in Clause III. carried out a compromise arrived at when the Bill was last before the Commons, and he expressed the opinion that whenever the Government of India should ask that a new Executive Council should be set up the Lords would not be likely to take upon themselves the responsibility of rejecting the demand. He did not believe that any inconvenience would arise or that any injury had been done to the executive authority in India.

Lord Percy, who was rather surprised that belated protests should be made against the arrangement which had been come to, regretted that some members on the Ministerial side of the House could not resist the temptation to introduce party considerations into a debate on a purely Indian question in order "to have a dig at the House of Lords." There was no desire among Unionists to interfere with the discretion of the Government of India; on the contrary, their object was to protect that Government against pressure from the authorities at home. The Government of India ought to have a free hand to set up Executive Councils with a view solely to administrative efficiency. That the provision enabling either Chamber to veto an order might lead to conflicts between the two Houses was the view taken by Mr. Hart-Davies, and Mr. Ellis regarded the compromise as lamentable, and declared that it was made by the Government under "force majeure."

Upon a division the Lords' amendments were agreed to by 245 votes against 104.

HIGH PRICE OF FOOD-STUFFS IN INDIA.

On Thursday, May 20, Mr. Hart-Dyies asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the attention of the Government has been called to the high price of food-stuffs now prevailing in India; whether this is attributed to the Government's currency policy and excessive coinage of rupees; and what steps the Government proposes to take in the matter.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Secretary of State is aware that the matter has attracted attention in India, and is in communication with the Government of India on the subject. But he cannot at present make any definite statement as to the conclusions at which he may arrive.

SUEZ CANAL.

Mr. J. Robertson asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his Majesty's Government undertook, in connection with the French "entente," that the rights of the Khedivial Government of Egypt should ultimately be sold to the Canal Company; whether negotiations were now in progress between the Canal Company and the Egyptian Government for the transfer to the former of the rights of the latter in the Suez Canal; or whether any change was contemplated as regarded the present status and proprietorship of the Khedivial Government with regard to the Canal.

Sir E. Grey: The answer is in the negative.

THE MAURITIUS COMMISSION.

Mr. Boland asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could state the names of the Commission appointed to inquire into the administration of Mauritius; when the members of the Commission were to leave for Mauritius; the terms of reference to the Commission; whether the reference was in accordance with the terms of the resolution unanimously voted by the Legislative Council of Mauritius at a meeting held on Feb. 2; and whether the expenses of the Commission were to be defrayed by the Imperial Government.

Col. Seely: The Commissioners are Sir F. A. Swettenham, the late Governor of the Straits Settlements; Sir B. L. O'Malley, formerly Chief Justice of British Guiana and Judge of the Consular Court at Constantinople; and Mr. H. B. Drysdale Woodcock, barrister-at-law. The Commissioners are directed by their Commission to make inquiry into the administrative and financial condition of the Government of the colony, particularly with a view to the introduction of economies, and to suggest such measures as may appear best calculated to restore and maintain the Colony's prosperity. The answer to the last part of the question is in the affirmative. The Commission will leave on May 22.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether British sailors were still in possession of Bushire; what number had been landed; at whose request the landing took place, and what were the grounds on which the landing was called for; who was at present in control of the Government at Bushire; who collected the Customs duties; and to whom were the duties paid.

Sir E. Grey: In view of the improvement in the situation at Bushire, authority has been sent for the withdrawal of the British sailors, but I have not heard yet whether withdrawal has been effected. One hundred bluejackets were originally landed at the request of his Majesty's Consul-General at Bushire, who, together with the other Consular officers, considered such action necessary for the protection of foreign life and property, in view of the presence of armed tribesmen from the interior. The late Governor, the Darya Begi, returned to the town on May 10, and was received cordially by the inhabitants. The Customs continue, as for as I am aware, to be collected by the ordinary Customs officials; but the present arrangement as to the disposal of the sums is that they are paid to the Imperial Bank of Persia on account of the Director of Customs, who may not, pending the settlement of the constitutional troubles, withdraw the money without the Bank's consent. This arrangement is made in pursuance of an agreement previously made with the Persian Government, under which interest on certain existing British loans to Persia was to be provided out of the proceeds of the Bushire Customs dues and is carried out with the approval of the Nationalists of Bushire.

Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could state how many Russian troops were at present in Persian territory: and who was at present governing the city of Tabriz.

Sir. E. Grey; The number of Russian troops at present in and near Tabriz is understood to be about four thousand, and there are also small detachments which have been sent to reinforce the guards already stationed at Russian Consulates in other towns in the north of Persia. The City of Tabriz is under the Deputy-Governor, the Ijlal-ul-Mulk, a prominent local Nationalist leader, who has just been appointed at the request of the town, and who is in charge pending the appointment of a regular Governor.

SAVED FROM THE KNIFE.

Mr. C. Mayne, of 52, Gladstone Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth, England, says:—"I suffered eight or nine years from chronic inflammation of the kidneys and stone. I was twice examined under the X-Rays, and the doctors thought they could see the stone. I was told again and again that there was no hope for me unless I would undergo an operation, but I was very set against it. I made up my mind that first I would try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and now I am very glad that I did, for they have saved me from the knife. Soon after beginning with the Pills a mass of very thick white slimy matter came away with the water. From that time I began to mend. "My back grew stronger, I passed no more gravel, and I enjoyed better sleep than I had known for many years.

"During that long illness I had suffered agony with pain in the back, as well as the gravel and sleeplessness. I seemed to have no strength at all. "My friends grew very anxious about me, for they knew I should never give way and undergo the operation which, it was said, could alone save me.

"But Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have pulled me through; they have made me strong and well again, and driven away every sign of the old complaint. And although it was five years ago this summer that I was cured by Doan's Pills, I am still well to-day—as fit as ever I was—I have not been off work half-a-day with the old trouble ever since my splendid cure!"

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 29, Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS

("Bombay Government Gazette" June 3.)

Mr Chandiram Gyanchand Lala, B A L L B, Acting Joint Judge, Sukkur-Larkana, to be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Sukkur-Larkana Sessions Division.

Mr. Chimanlal Narayanbhai Mehta reverted from the post in the office of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs to the appointment of a Subordinate Judge with effect from the date on which he was promoted to the Second Grade of Second Class Subordinate Judges.

Mr Govind Jagannath Padhye, Mamlatdar and Magistrate of the First Class, Taluka Valva, in the district of Satara, is invested with power to require security for good behaviour (section 110).

Mr. Bhimbhai Morarji Desai to be Divisional Inspector of Agriculture, N. D. Mr. Malhar Lingo Kulkarni to be Divisional Inspector of Agriculture, S D Mr. Pandurang Chimnaji Patil to be Divisional Inspector of Agriculture, C D.

Mr J F Lobo to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind and to do duty as Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, vice Mr M M Dinshaw reverting pending relief or further orders.

Mr J C D'Almeida, Sub-Registrar of Bombay and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, is granted an extension by two months of privilege leave granted to him.

Mr Pranlal Hariprasad Diwan, B A Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Mahim in the Thana District, is confirmed as Mamlatdar.

Miss Mathurabai Moreshwar Joshi is appointed a non-official visitor of the Satara Sub-Jail.

Mr N G Patwardhan, B A Head Karkun, taluka Peint, pay Rs. 60, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 7th May to 13th May (both days inclusive), being the period intervening between the departure of Mr. Kharwandikar and the arrival of Mr. Pusalkar.

Mr Krishnaji Vyankatesh Naik, Head Karkun, taluka Jaoli, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 4th to 16th May (both days inclusive), being the period intervening between the departure of Mr N. D. Garde and the arrival of Mr K. B. Purohit.

Mr H B Paithankar, Head Karkun, taluka Karjat, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 4th to 13th May (both days inclusive), being the period intervening between the departure of Mr V M Kulkarni and the arrival of Mr N D Garde.

Mr Chintaman Daji Jumde, Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of taluka Haveli in the Poona District, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr V G Jog, Assistant District Agricultural Inspector, Ratnagiri, is ordered to hold charge of the office of the District Agricultural Inspector, in addition to his own, during the absence on privilege leave for one month of Mr Dattatraya Bhikaji Nesarikar, District Agricultural Inspector, Ratnagiri, or pending further orders.

Mr C F Lobo, District Excise Inspector, Karjat and Khalapur Kolaba District, on Rs. 125, has been granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 13th May and the following acting arrangement has been ordered:—

Mr R E Cobla, Sub-Inspector, Khalapur, Kolaba District, on Rs. 30, to act as District Inspector, Karjat and Khalapur, vice Mr Lobo.

Mr Y N Gupte, a candidate, to act as Sub-Inspector Khalapur, on Rs. 30 vice Mr. Cobla.

Pending the arrival of Mr. R B Chinoy, appointed District Inspector, Amalner-Erandol Range, East Khandesh District, on Rs. 100 Mr. L. S. Poredi, Sub-Inspector, Amalner-Range, on Rs. 40, acted as District Inspector, Amalner-Erandol Range, from the 16th to the 29th March both days inclusive as under:—On Rs. 150—in the transit vacancy of Mr. D. P. Mogul from the 16th to the 22nd March. On Rs. 100—in the transit vacancy of Mr. Chinoy from the 23rd to the 29th March.

Assistant Surgeon R K Dadachanji, LM & S, Teacher, B J Medical School, Ahmedabad, has been granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 18th May.

Mr C V Vernon, BA, I C S, relinquished charge of his duties as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Belgaum on 24th instant.

Mr. C W A Turnar, I C S, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, with effect from 24th May to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate, I Division, Dharwar, comprising the talukas of Dharwar, Hubli, Kalghatgi and Bankapur.

Mr. P. G. Kendurkar, Acting Head Karkun, taluka Bhimthadi, is invested with additional powers specified in the fourth schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act V of 1898.

Mr. L J Sedgwick, Assistant Collector in charge Haveli Taluka, to be a Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Haveli Taluka Poona District.

Mr Madhubhai Narbheram, residing at Broach, is appointed, with effect from the 15th June to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, within the limits of the Broach Taluka in the Broach District.

Mr Madhusudan Yashvant Pinge to practise as a Pleader in the Ratnagiri District.

Mr Pralhad Chandrashekar Divanji, M A LL B to practise as a Pleader in the Surat District.

Mr Vaman Vithal Nadig to practise as a Pleader in the Kanara District.

Mr Gopal Vishnu Tamhankar to practise as a Pleader in the Khandesh District.

Azam Trimbak Venayak Dixit has been appointed Mahalkari of Peta Dhond, with effect from 1st May, pending further orders.

Mr Kavasji Dadabhai Naegamvala, M A, F R A S, Director, Maharaja Takhtasingji Observatory, Poona, is granted privilege leave for twenty-five days with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr S C Clayton, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Satara to the Belgaum District.

Mr Antoldas Hargovandas, B A, L L B, is appointed to act, with effect from the 1st June as District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor Broach, and District Public Prosecutor, Panch Mahals, vice Mr Krishnalal Kirparam Thakor, B A, L L B, appointed to act as Subordinate Judge, Karjat.

Mr C G Henderson, I C S, to be President of the District Local Board of Surat vice Mr A R Bonus, I C S, resigned.

Mr A E L Emanuel, I C S, to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Daskroi, Parantij and Modasa in the Ahmedabad District vice Mr L V M Robertson, I C S, resigned.

Mr L J Sedgwick, I C S, to be President of the Taluka Local Board of Haveli in the Poona District vice Mr R S Broomfield, I C S, resigned.

Mr Sorab Manekshah Bharucha to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Viramgam, Dhandhuka and Gogha in the Ahmedabad District vice Mr Edalji Behramshah Hodivala, resigned.

Mr Makanji Nichhabhai is appointed to be a nominated councillor of the Municipal Board of Dakor in the Kaira District vice Mr Hiralal Bapuji, resigned.

Mr A K Cama, I C S, Assistant Collector is, appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Boards of Nadied, Mstar Mehmadabad and Kapadvanj in the Kaira District vice Mr Sorab Manekshah Bharucha B A, resigned.

Mr A K Cama, I C S, is appointed to be a nominated member of the District Local Board of Kaira vice Mr Sorab Manekshah Bharucha B A, resigned.

Mr. A E L Emanuel, I C S Assistant Collector, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Boards of Daskroi, Parantij and Modasa in the Ahmedabad District vice Mr. L V M Robertson, I C S, resigned.

Mr. Sorab Manekshah Bharucha, B. A., is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Boards of Viramgam, Dhandhuka and Gogha in the Ahmedabad District vice Mr. Edalji Behramshah Hodivala, B.A., resigned.

Mr. Krishnaji Balacharya Purohit, Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Javli in the Satara District vice Mr. Narayan Dattatraya Garde, resigned.

Mr Narayan Dattatraya Garde, Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Karjat in the Ahmednagar District vice Mr Vishwanath Mahipat Kulkarni, resigned.

Mr Lakshman Bagaji Goge, Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Wai in the Satara District vice Mr Raghunath Hari Lele, resigned.

Mr Trimbak Vinayak Chandorkar, Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Yawal in the East Khandesh District vice Mr Chintaman Gangadhar Marathe, resigned.

Mr Krishnaji Govind Kale, Pleader, is nominated a councillor of the Sinnar Municipality in the Nasik District vice Mr J Nissim, I C S., resigned.

Mr Gopal Bhagwant Bhagli, Sub-Registrar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Dindori in the Nasik District vice Mr Narayan Waman Kharwandikar, resigned.

Mr. Ganesh Balwant Jagade, Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Khed in the Poona District vice Mr Gajanan Waman Gadre, resigned.

Mr. Gajanan Waman Gadre, Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Junnar in the Poona District vice Mr. Ganesh Balwant Jagade, resigned.

Mr. Krishnaji Vyankatesh Naik, Head Karkun, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Javli in the Satara District vice Mr. Ganesh Balwant Harshe, resigned.

Mr. L J Sedgwick, I C S Assistant Collector, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Haveli in the Poona District vice Mr R S Broomfield, I C S, resigned.

Mr Ramchandra Ganesh Heralekar is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Siddapur in the Kanara District vice Mr Mr S R Lakkappana, resiged.

Mr Bhikappa Puttappa Chandraghatgi is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Siddapur in the Kanara District vice Mr H W Chandraghatgi, resigned.

Sergent F L McNevin, Sub-Divisional Officer, P W D, is appointed a nominated councillor of the Gadag-Bettigiri Municipality in the Dharwar District vice Mr Hallum, resigned.

Mr. Lakhmidas Dadabhai has been elected, to be a member of the Taluka Local Board of Borsad in the Kaira District vice Mr. Ranchhodbhai Rambhai, deceased.

The election of Mr. Tukdu Khushal Patil as Vice-President of the Savda Municipality vice Sirdar Gangadharrao Raghunathrao Gambhirrao Deshmukh, resigned, is approved.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TRINITY SUNDAY, JUNE 6.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Tours in F.
Hymns.—320, 163, 162.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Tours in F.
Hymns.—160, 161, 379.
Collections for—Cathedral High Schools.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Wednesday:—Choral Evensong, at 6-30 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—160, 318, 161.
7-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—166, 165.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—164, 169, 22.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Friday, St. BarnabasDay.
8 a. m.—Matins daily.
5-30 p. m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard Thursday at the Institute.
5-15 p. m.—Mothe's Union Monday at the Banyans.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—163, 320, 324.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—160, 163, 164, 22.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a. m.—Matins.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist with Hymns.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Church Expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p. m.
Sundays.
11 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
7 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
Rev. A. S. Crichton.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—119.
Hymns.—182, 133, 371.
Rev. J. Cameron.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.
Pastor, Rev. Frederick Wood.
11 a. m.—Sunday Services.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service, and Holy Communion; Preacher, the Pastor.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev. C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.
8-15 a. m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion.
8-30 p. m.—Men's Social Hour.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD,

Opposite Byculla Club.
Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
8-30 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preaching Services.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

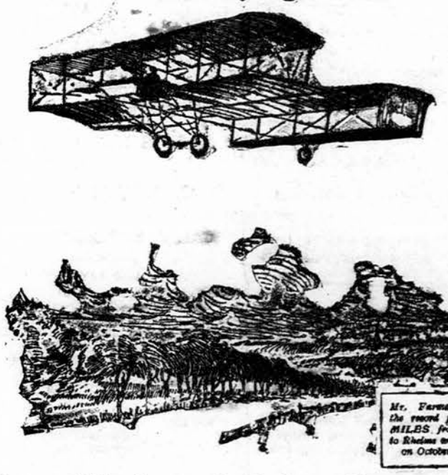
BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 21st May 1909.	Total From 1st April to 21st May 1909.	For week ending 21st May 1908.	Total From 1st April to 21st May 1908.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	22	178	29	179
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	21	178	24	165
Vessels transported	22	129	10	95
Vessels attended to	...	9	3	20
Vessels warped	...	5	1	4

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

The Flying Man



Nerve Strain and Exhaustion—

Mr. Henry Farman's marvellous conquest of the air is another of those brilliant triumphs of nerve force and endurance which are made possible by the vitalising potency of Phosferine.

The master minds, the leaders of men, have ever been the foremost to esteem the energising efficacy of Phosferine, but *the very importance and difficulty* of Mr. Farman's historic achievement is the strongest possible proof of the supreme restorative qualities possessed by the greatest of all tonics. Mr. Farman expresses the warmest appreciation for the *permanent* staying power and resistance which Phosferine imparted to his nerve system, enabling him to withstand the severe strain of the unexpected risks and hazards of aerial flight.

Mr. Farman puts it on record that the very superabundance of energy imparted by Phosferine makes for exceptional mental and physical alertness, and in his own case, prevents the ill health and effects of exposure, which would so greatly increase the risks of his experiments.

Stopped and entirely prevented.

Mr. Henry Farman, the marvellous "Flying Man," 32, Rue Avenue de la Grande Armee, Paris, writes:—"I am pleased to endorse the merits of Phosferine as a nerve tonic of the highest quality. As an æroplanist my nerve system is continually subjected to the severe strain of unexpected risks and hazards, but I have found Phosferine to be a splendid bulwark against all kinds of exhaustion. Your preparation imparts and stimulates a mental alertness and physical energy which has contributed immensely to the success of my aerial flights. Even the most careful calculations are apt to be upset by the effects of exposure, but in my case Phosferine has completely fortified me against all such evils. At the present time I am in excellent health and spirits, both sleeping and eating well, and this desirable condition is certainly due to Phosferine."—February 17, 1909.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family | H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia | H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece | The Imperial Family of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle

DOIWALA RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Prosecutions Recommended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The Committee of heads of departments who investigated the cause of the recent accident on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at Doiwala, has submitted the following report to the Railway Board :—

"The accident was primarily due to the culpable neglect of the guard and brakesmen of No. 195 Up Goods train, to secure the brakes of their train coming to a standstill at the station, and recommend the prosecution of the guard and the surviving brakesman.

"In a secondary degree we hold the Assistant Stationmaster responsible for the runaway, in neglecting to observe rule 13 (3) of the addenda and corrigenda to the working instructions, No. 24 of 1907, dated 1st January 1904, before commencing shunting, and recommend his prosecution also.

"As Nathoo, the pointsman, absconded before his evidence could be taken by the Committee, though a statement of his was taken by the Traffic Superintendent, we are not prepared to make any recommendation regarding him."

The prosecutions recommended will be taken in hand at once.

BENGALI TRAIN THIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

A Bengali, named Satish Chunder Bhakat, described as an accomplished train thief, who carried on his depredations between Howrah and Rajmahal on the E. I. Railway, passing himself off at times as a Criminal Investigation Department officer, has been arrested and now awaits trial for stealing a gladstone bag, belonging to a Bengali Assistant Engineer, containing money and valuables. He already has a term of six years to serve for similar thefts. Inquiries of his escapades are being made and further developments are expected.

BIGHATI DACOITY CASE SEQUEL.

Mokhoda Samadhya Committed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

Mokhoda Charan Samadhya who was acquitted in the Bighati Dacoity case, was committed by the District Magistrate, Howrah, today, for trial to the Howrah Sessions for harbouring the dacoits convicted in the Bighati case. He intends applying for bail.

ETON DINNER AT SIMLA.

Reunion at Viceregal Lodge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The following Old Etonians attend the Eton Dinner given by Lord Minto at Viceregal Lodge to-night :—H. E. the Viceroy, Mr. G. B. H. Fell, Mr. H. Nelson Wright, Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Thornhill, Lieut.-Colonel N. T. Nickalls, Mr. A. W. J. Talbot, Mr. A. R. Jelf, Captain R. G. Jelf, Captain N. J. C. Livingtone Learmouth, Captain the Hon'ble E. B. Meade, Captain Lord Francis Scott, Captain A. A Tod, Mr. E. A. Wienholt, Mr R. G, Campbell, and Mr. G. H. R. Talbot.

DACCA STABBING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

The Dacca stabbing case has been adjourned to the 7th instant on the application of the prosecution, the accused being released on bail.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment is recognised of Mr. C. B. Perry as American Vice-Consul, Calcutta.

The Honorary Austrian Vice-Consulate at Akyab is abolished.

Major H. A. K. Gough is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Drake Brockman, I.M.S., has six months' leave and Captain C. W. Prescott has one year's sick leave.

The Wild Birds Protection Act of 1887 is made applicable to Mhow, Neemuch and Nowgong Cantonments and the Indore Residency bazars.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captains H. A. Douglas and C. D. Hitchins are permitted to exchange.

Promotions. — Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Crawford to be Brevet-Colonel ; Lieutenant H. A. Douglas to be Captain ; and Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel F. Ralph and A. Williams are permitted to retire.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander A. Hamilton is posted to be Port Officer, Bassein, vice Calderon.

Captain W. Lamsden is to be Hon. Aid-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Lieutenants A. Hamilton and A. A. G. Wilcock are promoted to be Commander, and Commander W. S. Farewell receives a step in promotion.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain T. F. Owens is posted for the Chemical Examiner's Department, Burma.

Lieutenant F. W. Cragg, I.M.S., is posted for employment in the Madras Jail Department.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Major J. M. Burn and Captain M. O. C. Tandy officiate as Assistant Surveyors-General.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. D. A. Crofton is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal, and Mr. K. N. Knox as Assistant Accountant-General, Punjab.

Mr. Brigstok, Acting Accountant-General, Madras, has six weeks' leave, Mr. J. F. Graham to act, and Mr. M. R. Sethurama Aiyar to receive a temporary step.

Mr. E. S. Hensman, Chief Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Madras, has five weeks' leave.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

A draft notification is issued to be taken into consideration on the 5th proximo. It lays down rules for determining whether emigrants are natives of India. This is to be the presumption unless otherwise proved.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The notification sanctioning the survey for a broad gauge line from Sitapur to Burhwal and Daryabad is cancelled.

THE NASIK SEDITION CASE.

The Sessions Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, JUNE 3.

Ganesh Damoder Savarkar, the Brahmin money-lender, who was committed to the Sessions by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, District Magistrate, Nasik, on the charges of sedition under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, of abetting the waging of war against the King under Section 121, and of being concerned in a conspiracy with one Laxmon Vasudeo Brahme and others to wage war against the King under Section 121 A, was put on his trial, yesterday, before Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge, and two assessors. Rao Saheb N. V. Gole, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Mr. M. P. Toradmal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, prosecuted ; while Mr. R. N. Thosar, a pleader from Thana, and Messrs. R. H. Gadre and P. V. Sathye, pleaders, (Nasik), defended the accused. Mr. J. A. Guider, Special Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, was present during the inquiry.

Mr. Gole asked the ruling of the Court with regard to the additional charge framed against the accused by the committing Magistrate under Section 121 A of the Indian Penal Code. He said sanction had not been given by Government for the prosecution of accused under Section 121 A, but during the inquiry in connection with the other charges evidence was led to show that the accused was concerned in a conspiracy with one Brahme, and the Magistrate had also framed a charge under Section 121 A. It was now open to the Court to accept the commitment on that charge under Section 532 of the Criminal Procedure Code, or to quash it.

His Honour inquired if the trial on the first two charges and that on the third charge could be taken up simultaneously. He did not think that could be done.

Mr. Gole said he was going to make an application with regard to that.

His Honour asked whether it was proposed that the third charge should be struck out.

Mr. Gole suggested that the trial on the third charge might be put back for the present, and the first two charges, which formed part of one trial, might be tried first. In that case the point he had raised might not now be decided.

His Honour agreed to this.

Mr. Thosar then put in a written application on the same point. He contended that the Public Prosecutor could not even reserve the third charge, because the commitment as it stood was not proper.

His Honour said all he could say at present was that the charge was not triable simultaneously with the other charges.

Mr. Thosar said if his Honour took cognisance of the charge and ruled that the charge be taken up separately, even that could not be done. The wording of Section 196 was imperative. Firstly, there ought to be a complaint about this charge ; and secondly that complaint must have an order or authority of Government behind it. In this case there was no complaint about this charge under section 121 A, nor was there any sanction of Government.

His Honour decided to try the first two charges, remarking that he could not take cognisance of the third charge at that stage. He could not now say whether he would go on with the third charge afterwards.

Mr. Gole said his Honour could order a commitment under Section 532.

His Honour said he would decide that point when the third charge was on trial.

The first two charges were then read out to the accused, who pleaded not guilty.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Gole opened the case. The charge against the accused was that he published a Marathi book, called "Laghu Abhinava Bharat Mala," (i.e., the New short Indian Series), containing certain poems which were seditious and which were likely to incite people to wage war against the King. It appeared that the accused got this book printed at the Shri Dutta Prasad Steam Press, Sholapur, and it bore on it his name as publisher. Three thousand copies were printed and sent to him by railway as a newspaper parcel to Nasik, where several copies were sold. It was not necessary for them to know, who wrote the poem ; it would be sufficient if it was proved that the accused was responsible for their publication.

The prosecution objected to four of the poems. They were headed : (1) An Old Moral Story ; (2) Sentiments of the People of Shivaji's Times; (3) Who Obtained Independence Without War: and (4) The Prayer of the Mawalas to God Shiva. Mr. Gole read the poems and explained their meaning to the assessors. The first poem to which exception had been taken referred to the great exploits of the black god, who came in different avatars in this country, annihilated foreign demons and delivered the country from their oppression. The writer of the poem prophesied that in future also the black god or king would drive the foreign demons meaning the British, across the Indus, or in other words, the ocean. Mr. Gole submitted that this was a clear attempt to create disaffection among the people against the Government. Again, in the second poem in which the Hindus were represented as offering prayer to Ganesh at the time of Shivaji's birth to kill the demons, an attempt was made to apply the circumstances to the present times. The British were represented as demons, and it was urged that just as Shivaji resorted to new methods of warfare, the people should also adopt new means of gaining independence. They were asked to abandon the "mendicant policy," and to show resistance by forming secret societies and make use of "modern weapon," namely bombs, etc. They were further told that if they made the least successful attempt, the Native Chiefs would come over their side. Mr. Gole pointed out that all this was aimed at the British. He failed to imagine how this could be applied to Shivaji's times.

A BELLIGERENT POEM.

The third poem made the second charge against the accused quite clear. It expressly stated that without war independence could not be obtained. The writer gave the examples of the Netherlands, Greece, Tyrol, Shivaji, Italy, and America, and Mr. Gole explained to the assessors the different historical allusions. Mr. Gole said that there was a party in this country which was too eager to obtain Swaraj, and this poem was an appeal to them to resort to arms. The fourth and last poem objected to exhort the leaders of the Indian society to meet in secret conclave and told them that discontent among the people was no great that their swords were eager to swim in pools of blood.

Mr. Gole next explained the nature of the evidence with the prosecution proposed to call. After showing the connection of the accused with the publication of the Bharat Mala, they would call evidence to prove that after his arrest the accused expressed a desire to see his brother. Permission was granted and a meeting between the brothers took place in the presence of an officer. At the interview the accused told his brother that some time ago when the terrace of his house was being repaired he had put a five-rupee currency note in the eaves of the roof. He asked him to take charge of it, and also of some medicine. The officer present became suspicious on hearing this and reported the conversation to his superior. The latter asked him to accompany the accused's brother to the house. A search was afterwards made in the presence of a panch and led to the discovery of a bundle in the eaves. It contained a type-written document of about sixty pages giving details regarding the manufacture of bombs and diagrams shewing how to blow up railways, bridges and buildings.

Then there were certain letters which would prove the state of the accused's mind at the time. As to the treatise on bombs, Mr. Gole said it was identical to the manual on bombs found in the Manikiolla Garden at Calcutta. There was also a leaflet entitled "Two Historic Documents," referring to the King's message to the people of India and the proclamation issued by the Begum of Oude at the time of the Indian Mutiny. In this leaflet the King-Emperor was described as a tyrant, not in one place but at several places. In June 1908, a search was made in the accused's house when books, which an ordinary man would not think of keeping, were found to be in his possession. They were (1) Secret Societies of the European Revolution; (2) a book on signalling in Marathi; (3) Infantry Sword Exercise; (4) Rifle and Carbine Exercise; (5) Instructions in Military Engineering; and (6) Science of War. From the possession of books like these they had to infer the intention of the accused. He submitted that the object of the accused was clearly to incite people to wage war against the King.

THE MAKING OF BOMBS.

Captain J. S. Rush, Inspector of Explosives under the Government of India, was the first witness examined by Mr. Gole. He said he had read the whole of the type-written treatise on bombs. It was practically a copy of the manual for the manufacture and use of explosives, of bombs, and similar machine that was found in the Manikiola Garden at Calcutta. The range of the work was well defined in the first sentence. It contained detailed instructions for the manufacture of explosives, bombs and similar machines. Instructions were correct and the details were exactly minute, so that one unacquainted with this work would be able to manufacture the articles. He did not know any other publication in which these details could be found. The processes given were correct. The chemical and other substances prescribed in the book were obtainable in Bombay. There were also diagrams given in it for the demolition of railways, bridges and buildings. The witness thought there was considerable evidence that it was originally dictated by a Frenchman to some one who afterwards wrote it down, partly from the memory and partly from dictation. The apparatus given in the book for making explosives, etc., were of very simple kind.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thosar the witness said he had compared this book with the manuscript found in the Maniktolla Garden and as far as he knew it was identical to that.

Sayana Narsu of the Shri Dutta Prasad Press. Sholapur, gave evidence as to the accused coming to him with the manuscript of the Bharat Mala to get it printed and to 3,000 copies being printed and sent to the accused by railway parcel from Sholapur to Nasik. The manuscript was subsequently seized by the police during a search made in the press in connection with the prosecution against the Swaraj, a newspaper, published by the press. The witness was sentenced in that case. He identified a letter written by the accused to Manekchand Ravji who acted as manager of the press during the witness's absence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thosar, he said he did not know the handwriting of the accused. The letter bore the accused's signature. The accused never told him to observe secrecy about the manuscript. The reference in the letter that the "thing" had been received, had an allusion to a manuscript, which the witness had sent him.

Re-examined by Mr. Gole, the witness said some copies of the Bharat Mala were sent to the Collector within a month after the publication, and some afterwards.

A SIGNIFICANT LIBRARY.

Inspector S. Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, examined by Mr. Gole, said on the 13th June, 1908, he had been to Nasik to search the accused's house. He searched it, and found a number of books and papers, which he took with him to Bombay. They were : (1) Secret Societies of the European Revolution ; (2) a book in Marathi on signalling ; (3) Infantry Sword of Exercise; (4) Rifle and Carbine Exercise; (5) Instructions in Military Engineering ; (6) Science of War.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thosar, the witness said there were many other books in the accused's house. He took them all away. Most of them related to the life of Mazini in Marathi. There were also lots of Marathi pamphlets. Besides these there were two classical books which he did not take away. He looked into the papers that were found in the house. He did not find any book or paper on the subject of bombs. His search was thorough. The witness did not think that the publication of the books he had produced was prohibited in India. As a rule these books were meant for military officers. At the time the search was made the accused was in custody in Bombay. He was not present at the search. His brother was present.

Re-examined by Mr. Gole, the witness said in the course of the search he did not remove tiles of the roof. He searched the eaves inside of the house, but not those on the outside.

Mr. Narhar B. Joshi, at present Mamlatdar of Sinnar, examined by Mr. Gole, said he was lately Aval Karkun and Second Class Magistrate at Nasik. In the witness' presence the accused had a meeting with his brother in the lock-up. He told his brother that while the terrace of his house was under repairs he had put a five rupee note under the eaves, and also some medicine for this brother Bapu. The witness reported this conversation to Mr. Nissin, who asked the witness to go to the house with the accused's brother and see whether he took out note. He did so. The accused's brother searched for the note. He turned a tile at the north-east corner of the eaves and replaced it. The witness asked him what it was. As he gave no reply, the witness became suspicious and called two police officers. He asked one of them to see what was there. The officer took out a bundle containing a book and papers. The Fozdar was called and held a panch. In the bundle there was a type-written copy on the subject of dynamites, a leaflet entitled "Two Historic Documents," and a Marathi essay. The note was not found. There was also no medicine.

Cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Purshotam Ganpat Surangi deposed to his having made a panchnama at a search in the accused's house. A shirt of mail and a bow were found there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thosar, the witness said the shirt of mail and the bow were found among miscellaneous articles which were not in daily use.

Further hearing was taken to-day and the case then adjourned to Saturday.

SPORTING NEWS.

OUDH DISTRICT HOCKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 4.

The Oudh District Hockey tournament final here, yesterday, resulted in a fast and even game between Lucknow, the Cupholders, and Fyzabad. The latter, however, held superiority in the second half and won by three goals to one. The Cup was presented by Mrs. Rodice.

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

In the Beresford Polo Tournament the ties were played this afternoon when Patiala beat the 17th Lancers by five goals to nil and the King's Dragoon Guards beat the Viceroy's Staff by two goals to nil.

THE RANIKHET WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 4.

Naini Tal beat Ranikhet at golf yesterday.

The Sailing Race handicap was won by Colonel Thompson's "Infant" with Mr. Sproule's "Sheila" and Mr. Boileau's "Spray" second and third respectively.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Persia," June 4.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Persia," Commander W. H. Haughton, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 21st May, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Bythell, Col
Balfour, Mr A S
Bayani, Mrs and infnt
Bennetts, Mr W H
Balm, Mr A J
Coupar, Mr J
Campbell, Mrs A
Chew, Mrs E A
De Burgh, Mr F V
Dunglish, Mr E H
Eacott, Miss
Gregory, Mr T
Gordon, Mr J W M
Keane, Miss M K
Mooney, Mr A
Mathews, Mrs H
Normund, Mr A R
Owen, Mrs A C child and infnt
Owen, Miss E
Owen, Miss D
Poole, Mrs S P
Roberts, Mr C H
Stallard, Mr P L
Sister, Edith Mary
Stevens, Mrs
Vital, Mrs E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Archer, Mr G A
Baker, Mr C D
Bunker, Mr H M and son
Des Vocux, Mrs
Des Vocux, Miss
Davies, Mr C
Down, Mr Victor
Esch, Mr and Mr S W
Evers, Mr T G
Elliott, Mr P F
Fisher, Mrs W F D
Fraser, Mr Thos
Habib, Mr Albert
Johnstone, Mr J
Jackson, Capt T D
Lloyd, Mr W J
Logan Wright, Mr
Logan, Mr E R
Murray, Genl Sir Wolf and Lady
Moilliet, Mr A Kier
McLaughlin, Capt
Moller, Mr H P
Mitchell, Mr A G
Pigott, Mr S
Rowlandson, Mr E J
Robertson, Mr T B
Reynolds, Mr W G
Ritchie, Mr P
Richards, Mr A J
Sewell, Mr L G
Shortt, Mr W C J
Sullivan, Mr G A
Talyarkhan, Mr
Vincent, Mr and Mrs F M
Waring, Mr M L
Woodhouse, Capt and Mrs J D F
Young, Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Barrett, Capt
Chawdry, Mr R N
Connolly, Mr P J
Edwards, Col P M
Lawless, Col
Lalljee, Mr H A
Manning, Mr V L C

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Albuquerque, Mr and Mrs and infant
H E Viscount, de Castellon

FROM PORT SAID—Stevens, Mr R K.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Arabia," June 5.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Arabia," Commander Thos. Leigh, to London :—

Advani, Mrs
Aikhan, Mr A J
Arnott, Lt K L H
Bateson, Revd J H
Bayley, Major Edw C
Bernard, Major H O
Billimoria, Mr and Mrs
Bodmer, Mr A
Brown, Mrs R C
Bruce, Capt J
Burkitt, Mr and Mrs F H
Bussey, Mr A R
Campbell, Mr A
Carpenter, Mr and Mrs H
Carter, Miss, Mr and 2 servants
Chandler, Mr E A
Chase, Mr S I R
Clegg, Mr G B
Cockell, Miss
Combat, Mr J T
Comber, Mr A F
Combridge, Mr and Mrs A J
Cooper, Mr R H
Currie, Mr M M L
Dadina, Mr H M
De Lisle, Col H De B
Demetratos, Mr
Dene, Mrs F A
Desai, Mr and Mrs child and infant
De Souza, Mr D F
Devjee Choban, Mr
Dallas, Col J
Douglas, Capt H A
Duxbury, Capt, Mrs and infant
Eduljee, Mr P
England, Major A
Ekins, Mrs A K
Fishor Miss
Fry, Col C J
Farye, Mr S
Ghandy, Mrs S K
Goldney, Miss E
Gordon, Mr R G
Gough, Mrs C H H
Grass, Mr W
Greenwood, Mr R
Greig, Captain W B
Gregson, Mr C B
Gubbins, Miss K
Hadfield, Mr W
Halliday, Mr F T C
Handyside, Mr H C
Harcourt, Mr C B
Harford, Mr J
Hart, Mr E G
Haywood, Mr and Mrs H
Hemingway, Mr H E
Hepper, Capt E C
Hinge Major H A
Huskisson, Col M
Ingram, Miss H
Jemaway, Mr J
Jenkins, Mr D G
Jogo, Mr E J
Joramarsingh, Lt
Kalkabad Cowasjee Dinshaw, Mrs and Miss
Kennedy, Miss
Karamchand, Miglani, Mr and native servant
Kennedy, Mr P
Knight-Bruce, Mrs
Laiwalla, Mr C G
Lalad, Mr Pandit F A
Lane, Mr P C A
Lee, Mr W
Leslie, Miss
Leslie, Mr M
Leslie, Mrs
Lewes, Mr J F
Luard, Major C C
Luker, Mr F
MacColl, Mr H D
Macdonald, Mr P T
Majoribanks, Mr J E
Marr, Dr J
Mayer, Miss A M
McCarthy, Mrs H and infnt
McCormock, Mr and Mrs P A
McMahon, Col Sir Henry
McNair, Mr A W
Mellors, Mr H
Metcalfe, Lieut J N
Mieg, Mr Thessy
Miller, Lt J A T
Mitchell, Miss
Mosse, Col W O
Muljee, Master V T
Murchie, Mr J Mc L
Ogilvie, Mr J O
O'Grady, Mr W J
Parry, Mr and Mrs H
Pearson, Mr C J
Poole, Capt A J
Pulman, Mr J C
Reynolds, Mr H H
Richardson, Mr Geo
Risley, Lady
Robertson, Mr D
Roskrow, Mr F T
Royle, Mr T H
Russell, Mr J R
Sargent, I S Capt A G and servant
Saville, Mr L H
Schulzen, Mr
Sethna, Mr Phiroze C
Sheppard, Major S H
Sinha, Mr Shivanath
Sinha, Rajkumar & Mrs P
Stampe, Mr W L
Stanley-Oakes, Mr E
Stanley Smith, Col and Mrs and native butler
Stanyon, Mr H J
Sturrock, Mr G S
Thierry Mieg, Mr
Thompson, Mr D
Vale, Commander
Watney, Lt C W
Watson, Mr E Y
Whitecombe, Major E G R
Wilkins, Mrs F G R
Wilkinson, Mrs
Witt, Mr H
Wordhaman, Mrs M J
Wordsworth, Mr C A
Young, Mr R
Younghusband, C B Brig-General G J

P. & O. ARRANGEMENTS.

Already the P. and O. Company have formulated their Autumn arrangement in connection with their trunk line services to Eastern ports. The Bombay service, it is announced will be chiefly supplied by the new steamships of the "M" class and the Australian services wholly by these vessels which are the most modern examples of the company's shipbuilding enterprise. There are to be supplementary departures to Bombay on Oct. 6th and Nov. 3rd respectively of 7,000-ton steamers carrying one class of passenger only, at intermediate fares equivalent to the second saloon rates of the mail steamers. This is a concession which Anglo-Indians will not fail to appreciate. An improved fortnightly service to Ceylon, China and Japan by intermediate steamers, without transhipment, is another feature of the P. and O. program me

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Near East.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

Saturday, May 15.—Mahmud Shevket Pasha in an interview has stated that it is impossible at present to fix a limit for the duration of martial law which may have to be enforced for another two months, if not longer. He added that ten battalions of trustworthy troops from the Second and Third Army Corps had been despatched to Adana, where the court-martial had been ordered to inflict death sentences on person found guilty of murder and incitement to riot. as a warning to reactionaries of every shade to respect the lives and property of others, Moslem and non-Moslem.

A Havas telegram announces from Constantinople that the French Ambassador M. Constans, has asked to be relieved of his post, and it is understood that the Government will offer no objections to his resignation. M. Constans who is in his seventy-seventh year, has represented his country at Constantinople since 1898. He had previously had an eminent political career at home and had particularly distinguished himself as Minister of the Interior in 1889 and 1890 by his successful campaign against the Boulangist movement. It is stated on good authority that M. Constans, notwithstanding his advanced years, thinks of re-entering public life in France, and that he will be a candidate for election to one of the Legislative Chambers, probably the Senate. The appointment of M. Constans' successor is a matter which cannot fail to interest deeply the Powers that are allied or frindly to France. It is believed that the choice of a well-known premanent official, who has long occupied a position of the highest influence in the French Foreign Office, is in contemplation.

Monday, May 17.—Mahmud Shevket Pasha on May 14 informed the Œcumenical Patriarch that, according to his calculations, 25 per cent. of the Ottoman army will henceforth be composed of Christians. Since the military law for the enlistment of non-Moslems had not yet been voted by the Chamber, while large numbers of Christains had demanded to be enrolled in the army, the best policy would be to accept the services of these volunteers without waiting for the passing of the law. Christain recruits would also be accepted for the Turkish police and "gendarmerie." The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" points out that the adoption of these proposals will not only quiet the Armenian and Bulgarian communities, which have been complaining of the delay in the passing of the law, but will minimise the danger of attacks on Christians by fanatical roughs. Shevket's declarations have been greeted by the Greek and Armenian Press with the utmost satisfaction.

There is little doubt that the resignation of M. Constans, the French Ambassador in Turkey, has been accepted in principle by the French Government, though the Ambassador will probably remain at his post for three weeks or a month to complete current business.

The arrest of Burhan-ed-Din Effendi, the favourite son of the ex-Sultan, is reported. The Prince visited Shevket Pasha on May 15, at the latter's invitation in order to give evidence in regard to his father's reported design to change the order of succession in his favour. The Prince denied that he had heard a word on the subject from his father's lips.

Tuesday, May 18.—A telegram from Vienna, dated May 17, states: An announcement of great importance is about to be issued by the new Sheik-ul-Islam. to which the greatest importance is attached in circles well acquainted with Mahomedan feeling. The Sheik-ul-Islam will address a circular letter to all ulemas and religious teachers. He will explain the recent events in Constantinople which have had a very disturbing effect on the Old Turk population, who still cling to the traditional conservatism of Mahomedanism.

This announcement, coming from their religious head will do much to dispel the idea still very prevalent throughout the empire and especially in the Asiatic provinces, that the new Constitution infringes the Divine Law. In his letter the Sheik-ul-Islam will also summon all ulemas and softas to preach in favour of the new Constitution, which is to work the regeneration of Turkey, and to urge on all the strict observance of maintaining fraternal intercourse with all non-Mahomedans.

Nejm-ed-Din Bey, Vali of Baghdad, who is described as a capable official, and has certainly shown energy in dealing with the recent Arab outbreak, has been appointed Minister of Justice.

The Sultan on May 17 received in official audience those foreign Ambassadors and Ministers who are already in possession of their new credentials. These they handed to his Majesty. The reception was brief and formal ; no speeches were delivered, but there was an exchange of courtesies.

Wednesday, May 19.—Mahmud Shevket Pasha has been appointed Inspector-General of the First, Second and Third Army Corps. The command of the Third Army Corps has been given to Hadi Pasha.

By invitation of the Generalissimo, a number of representatives of the Turkish and Foreign Press visited Yildiz Park yesterday. The general impression was disappointing, for, even after making every allowance for recent neglect, it was evident that the carelessness and waste of labour which were characteristic of the old "regime" had long reigned within the precincts of the Palace. The accounts given by officers who visited and searched the Palace itself confirm the impression conveyed by the appearance of the grounds. Method and order appear to have been as much lacking as artistic taste. Worthless "bric-a-brac" was displayed side by side with objects of great beauty and antiquity, and, to judge from the official reports of the search specie, jewels, and notes were hidden anywhere and everywhere as though they were the booty of some thievish bird rather than the hoard of a monarch.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH AND THE SULTAN.

Thursday, May 20.—According to an official telegram from Constantinople, received in Vienna, an exchange of extremely cordial telegrams has taken place between the Emperor Francis Joseph and Sultan Mahomed V. in connection with the presentation of the new credentials of the Diplomatic Corps.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND THE ANNEXED PROVINCES.

The "Zeit" announces a further reduction of the 78 battalions of troops still in Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the next few days, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Times," a first instalment of some ten battalions will return to the interior of the monarchy. A second instalment will rapidly follow. The battalions thus recalled will at once be reduced to the normal peace footing of some 400 men by the discharge of the 600 supernumerary reservists per battalion retained for active service during the winter.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND GERMANY.

CELEBRATION OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The German Emperor and Empress arrived in Vienna on May 14 from the Adriatic, and were received at the Southern Railway Station by the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Archduke and Archduchesses now in Vienna. The greetings exchanged between the two Sovereigns were of an extremely cordial character. The two Emperors drove in open carriage to the Hofburg, the route to which was lined by an imposing military force. On arrival at the Hofburg the Emperor and Empress were conducted to their apartments, and after a brief rest drove out to leave cards on members of the imperial family.

A State banquet was given at the Hofburg in the evening in honour of the German Emperor and Empress. The toasts at the banquet were conceived in a cordial strain. The Emperor Francis Joseph said:

"The visit which your Majesty, accompanied by her Majesty, the Empress, is so good as to pay me to-day fills me with true heart's joy and offers me a much-desired opportunity of expressing my high satisfaction that it is vouchsafed to me to greet your Majesty, the steadfast furtherer of all peaceful endeavours in a moment when peace, which was exposed last winter to many a danger, again appears assured. With deep and sincere gratitude I turn may mind once more to the so splendidly proven attitude of allied loyalty assumed by the German Empire, whose ever ready support facilitated in such measure the fulfilment of my inward wish that all the difficulties which had arisen might be settled without warlike complications. While all powers were united in this sincere endeavour, it is, above all, thanks to the unshakable allied loyalty of my exalted friends and allies, your Majesty and his Majesty the King of Italy, that we are able to-day to look back with unclouded satisfaction to the successes achieved. In the sure confidence—a confidence based on three decades of experience—that the precious boon of peace will in future also find its surest guarantee in the lasting and intimate relations which bind us and our peoples together, I bid your Majesties most heartily welcome and raise my glass to their welfare and to that of the whole German imperial family."

The Emperor William replied :—

"Your Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty's graciously warm greeting of welcome has moved and touched the Empress, my Consort, and me in the depths of our souls. Receive our inmost thanks for these words of true and noble friendship. A generation has passed since your Majesty, with my grand father now at rest in God laid the foundations of this league of friendship, which, to our exalted joy was shortly afterwards extended by the adhesion of Italy. How great a blessing brooded over this league history will in future times make known ; but the whole world knows already how effectively this alliance has during recent month's contributed to preserve peace to the whole of Europe. What was then begun stands now deeply rooted in the hearts of our peoples. Your Majesty knows how spontaneous here as there, in Austria-Hungary as in Germany, has been their assent whenever our true and close cohesion has been externally exemplified : and as the Empress and I made to-day our entrance into the time-honoured Burg through your Majesty's residence, Vienna, resplendent with the beauty of spring, there rang a roar of greeting towards us out of the golden heart of old Vienna that awakened mighty echo in our hearts. "I may boast that here I am no stranger. Since I as a young prince was allowed to present myself for the first time to your Majesty I have ever felt drawn to the neighbourhood of your all-honoured person, where unchanging goodness and friendship has ever been shown to me. In extinguishable lives in my heart the memory of the receptions accorded me in your Majesty's wide dominions both here and among the knightly Magyar people. May these feelings and sentiments of true friendship exist into the farthest future under your Majesty's glorious sceptre. May they ever constitute and indestructible bond between us and our empires for the preservation of peace. With this wish I raise my glass and drink to the health of your Majesty. God bless and preserve your Majesty and your exalted House. The Emperor and King Francis Joseph ! Hurrah ! hurrah ! hurrah !"

JOINT TELEGRAM TO THE KING OF ITALY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph and the Emperor William sent the following joint telegram to the King of Italy :—

"Our meeting affords us fresh occasion to greet our august ally and friend and to address to him a cordial expression of our unalterable friendship."

King Victor Emmanuel sent the following reply to this telegram :

"I am very grateful to your Majesty, who has, with the Emperor, our joint ally and friend so kindly sent me the expression of his unalterable friendship. This friendship is very dear to me, and I assure your Majesty that it is sincerely and fully reciprocated.—Victor Emmanuel."

END OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO VIENNA.

The German Emperor and Empress left Vienna on May 15 at 3 p.m. for Carlsruhe after a hearty leave-taking on the Emperor Francis Joseph and the members of the imperial family. During the forenoon the Emperor William gave an hour's joint audience to Baron von Aehrenthal and Herr von Tschirschky, the German Ambassador to the Austro-Hungarian Court. In view of rumours that Germany has been striving to obtain the consent of Austria-Hungary to a modification or an extension of the published provisions of the Austro-German Alliance this audience attracted considerable attention. A semi-official note in the "Zeit" seeks to allay curiosity by declaring that "during this audience no agreements were made in regard to new obligations of alliance or to extension of the treaty stipulations already existing. There existed the less need for such extension inasmuch as the events of recent months have proved that the spirit and letter of the arrangements between Austria-Hungary and Germany, and yet more the recognition in Vienna and Berlin of a very far-reaching solidarity of interests, suffice even for the most highly critical moments. This is, perhaps, the weightiest, albeit a negative fact in connection with the substance of the audience."

The "Zeit" states further that during the audience the various phases of the recent annexation crisis were reviewed and the prospects for the future arising out of the situation in Turkey were discussed. In these matters a complete identity of view prevailed. The standpoint of the Triple Alliance as a whole was considered, inasmuch as Italy, as well as Germany, had endeavoured during the later phases of the annexation crisis to remove difficulties, and had since manifested her firm intention not to change her relationship to the alliance.

In consequence of the Brindisi interview and of the conference in Vienna, adds the "Zeit," it may be said that Germany and Austria-Hungary will not participate immediately in the settlement of the Cretan question. The initiative will be left to one of the protecting Powers, possibly Italy, and any suggestion from this quarter would receive benevolent examination in Berlin and Vienna.

MOROCCO.

STATEMENT BY THE SULTAN.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Fez is authorised to make public the following statement by the Sultan :—

"His Majesty has noticed with some surprize the campaign which has been directed against his policy in having deferred putting into force Article 60 of the Algeciras Act, which permits Europeans to purchase land in the vicinity of the Moorish coast towns. The Sultan desires that it should be remembered that his accession to the throne only took place at Fez recently, and that he has not yet had time to make a journey through his realms. He desires it to be also remembered that he succeeded to the throne at a time of absolute anarchy, and that Morocco is a country in a very primitive condition, and that it took Europe several centuries to reach its present state of civilisation.

His Majesty's only reason for deferring putting into force Article 60 is that the state of insecurity still existing renders the purchase of land by Europeans, and more particularly their residence, as any distance from towns extremely dangerous. The British, French, and Spanish representatives have already personally spoken to his Majesty on the subject, and he now undertakes, on his arrival at Rabat, which will be the first stage of his progress through Morocco, to issue the necessary orders.

At the same time he wishes attention called to the fact that this article is No. 60 of the Algeciras Act, and that Article No. 1, which guarantees the integrity of his country, appears somehow to have been overlooked in Europe, as several portions of his empire remain in the occupation of foreign troops. With regard to the Shawia district and Ujda, he trusts that his friendly relations with the French Government will soon bring about a conclusion satisfactory to both parties and that mutual good will and understanding will facilitate an early evacuation.

"In the question of the payment of claims and debts to the subjects of all Powers, his Majesty has already undertaken to pay all such as are adjudged just, and a commission is now sitting at Tangier for their examination. The reports and results of this commission will be forwarded to his Majesty at Fez, who will shortly make such financial arrangements as will lead to the satisfactory liquidation of all just claims and debts.

"The Sultan adds that it must be remembered that his rule is not yet consolidated, that the army is not yet strong enough to guarantee universal security, and that the tribes misjudge his every word and action which tend towards progress in all cases where foreigners are concerned. It is his desire to restore absolute order and facilitate trade, knowing that the prosperity of his country depends thereon ; but he demands a short time to put down internal anarchy and a little patience on the part of Europe."

SOUTHERN KAIDS AT FEZ.

The same correspondent wrote on May 15 :—

The long-delayed arrival of the great Southern Kaids took place to-day, when El Glawi, who is also Grand Vizier, and Alaua Ben Omar, Minister for Foreign Affairs, entered Fez accompanied by over 2,000 horsemen. The Sultan sent his own black bodyguard to line the road outside the city gate. The Kaids were preceded by dozens of brilliant banners representing the southern tribes and by the great gold-embroidered flags of Marksh, while a dense m

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.

AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF,

THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.

Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S.:—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."

KHALSA SINGH, O. and M. G.:—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 75 words a minute."

Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 5-4-0.

THE BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Specific Information a VADE-MAECUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.

A Complete Work of all the Different Commercial Subjects contained in Two Vols. pp, 1300.

Each Vol Rs, 8-8, Complete Set of 2 Vols, Rs, 15-8.

Write sharp for a copy to The Principal,

THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda.

MAHABLESHWAR RACE VIEW HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has returned from Nagpore, where he was specially SELECTED from the Presidency to CATER for the Visitors to the C. P. & Berar Exhibition, and has commenced booking, from the 1st instant for the hot weather.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS

£6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS

Messrs. KING KING & CO.,

BOMBAY.

SPORTSMEN.

If you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,

PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC

TAXIDERMISTS,

DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.

THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, etc.

HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals.

TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.

JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.

OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS,

CROFT MODY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY,

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to Sunswood, 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S.E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo will be 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz,, Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.

DYNAMO AND MOTOR WORKS.

Storage (Accumulator) Battery Works.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

LARGE STOCK.

7-11 Medows Street, Bombay.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM

MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS

OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.

HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS

at London Cash Prices in India.

QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH, GUARANTEED.

BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) RICHd. LIPP, From Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000

STEINWEG-NACHF, Instalments from Rs. 25. and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.

These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.

If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-ONE LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomia." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced, Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY,

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

170, SHAIKH MEMON ST. BOMBAY

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD.

(Near the Station).

SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,

(Bombay to the Bosphorous)

By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

(A Selection of Leading Cases.)

By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6

"Apply The Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette" at

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 999, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

CROMPTON & CO., LD.,

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, FANS, &c.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All Letters connected with payments of subscription, rates of subscription, delivery of copies of the paper and change of Address should invariably be addressed to

THE GENERAL MANAGER
and SECRETARY,
"Bombay Gazette,"
(Post Box No. 209)
Green Street,
BOMBAY,

and NOT to the EDITOR.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1909.

HINDUS AND HINDUISM.

MR. KRISHNA GOVINDA GUPTA of the Council of India, read a careful and illuminating paper on "Some Phases of Hinduism" to the Royal Society of Arts some days ago. When the average citizen of the world thinks of the inhabitants of India, he does not attribute to them as many variations in intellect, education and colour as well as caste, as Mr. Gupta's informing lecture reveals. He claims for the Hindus, who number 207 millions out of the total 294 millions of the people of India, not only the numerical superiority that cannot be denied them, but a higher position than the other competing races by reason of the material and intellectual progress they have achieved on their own peculiar lines. They were not always called Hindus. As with everything else in this world of change and evolution, a designation came gradually to the earliest Aryan settlers in Hindustan. They got the name in what would mean, for India, recent times, probably from the Persians. The Indus, in Sanskrit Sindhu, was the recognised western boundary of India. From "Sindhu" to "Hindu" was an easy transposition in philology, as a name for the people who dwelt east of the great river, and Hindus they became. For the religion, professed in different degrees of vitality by these people, Mr. Gupta claims a greater antiquity than that of Buddhism, Christianity or Islam, the other three great religions that rule humanity. It is singular in having neither an historical origin, nor a special prophet, nor even an inspired book, although possessing the Vedas, which are deeply venerated and by some regarded as of almost divine origin. The absence of historians during the great Hindu period 2000 B.C. to 1000 A.D., would easily account for the non-historical feature of Hinduism. It should be a consolation to the inquiring Hindu to find that some critics ascribe this deficiency of historical instinct "to the essential spirituality of the Hindu mind which looked upon earthly life as a mere drop in the great ocean of existence and the wordly achievements of individuals or races as being of minor importance altogether." But this view of mundane affairs is held by Buddhists and Christians alike and yet both faiths are rich in historical records.

The first settlement of Aryans in the Punjab dates back to at least 2000 B.C., and quite possibly to many centuries earlier. They came as invaders, easily conquering the weaker and less civilised indigenous inhabitants. But they were proud of their successes and sang Vedic hymns in honor of their own prowess. Like all conquerors they called their gods to their aid and felt sure of their approval and protection. Once settled in the new territory, these Aryans introduced the worship of the elements, and their family priests kept the sacred fire alight in every dwelling, before many years they had spread over the valleys of the Jumna and the Ganges. As centuries rolled on they took up all Northern India and strode away towards the centre and the south, until Aryan civilisation leavened most of the Peninsula. But this expansion did not leave the simple Vedic faith unchanged, ritual and sacrifice crept in until later there awoke a philosophic spirit that protested against the elaboration and complexity of ceremonial observances. When Gautama Buddha was inspired in the sixth century B.C., he inaugurated the era of a religion of love and benevolence, which reached its greatest fulness under the great Asoka, when it became the dominant faith of India and of most of South-eastern Asia. Mr. Gupta attributes the introduction of image-worship to Buddhism. He infers from the failure to discover any pre-Buddhistic temples in India, that its temples fostered the enshrining of images to which contact with the Greeks in the time of Alexander gave an added impetus. This ingenious theory once established, it is a simple enough exercise to trace the growth of the superstitions that characterise the Hindu religion up to "Tantric worship, the worst and most revolting form of the latest phase of Hinduism." But it seems somewhat hard on Buddhism to saddle it with all these horrors, when they may have arisen in the course of a reaction against the purer cult. However that may be, modern Hinduism seeks its inspiration in the Puranas, in the Tantras and their legends no longer in the simple Vedas and the lofty Upanishads. To define the Hindu religion of the present day is difficult, even for the initiated Mr. Gupta. But he states quite freely that its main feature is idolatry, that it has many cults and many sects with a comprehensive Hindu pantheon venerated by all. There is no joint worship as in Christian or Moslem temples, the priests perform all the actual worship there is, often with closed doors, obeisance to the idols and home prayer to his special deity being the chief religious duty of the Hindu layman.

In the social organisation which is still patriarchal, the head of the family is more reverenced than in other communities, and out of that feeling ancestor-worship has grown. The elaborate and indispensable funeral ceremonies are best performed by a son. Hence a Hindu's special care is to have a son either of his very own or by solemn adoption. The "joint family" is another result of the patriarchal system and it is fraught with trouble as well as advantage. Of Indian caste, Mr. Gupta speaks in no uncertain voice. That it is far more exclusive in its restrictions than class distinctions among other people, is nothing. But far worse it is an iron tyranny, to which Hindus not only cheerfully submit, but actually take a pride in. It rules them from the cradle to the grave and beyond, shuts them up in water-tight compartments, endogamous and mostly exagamous. It may have had its uses, but it has stifled the healthy growth of the nation and "has been one of the main factors in the degeneration of a once great race." "It is the worst of all the evils that afflict Hindu society . . . it has not a single redeeming feature." The Hindu, says Mr. Gupta, should revert to his original Aryan type and demolish the barriers that divide the community. The position of Hindu women, we are told, is far better than the West has any idea of. Women in most parts of India are as free as in Europe, and they exercise a far greater influence in family affairs than do their sisters in England. Hindu ladies lead active and useful lives, do all the cooking and industriously manage their households. But want of education limits their power in the upbringing of the children of whom they are the devoted mothers. Of the two great modern movements within the Hindu community, Brahmoism and the Arya Samaj, the lecturer said much in liberal approval. He welcomed the practical disappearance of the old degrading disabilities for breach of caste rules. But that caste and the "pernicious custom" of early marriage stand in the way of all Hindu growth and progress, this member of the India Council staunchly holds. He desires to see them done away with and Hinduism purged of all superstitious excrescences, "retaining what is best of its own ancient faith with an addition of such precious gifts as the other noble creeds have to offer."

A GAMBLE IN "OLD MASTERS."

THE present would not appear to be the most propitious time to appeal to the British public to subscribe £62,000 in order that another "old master" whose transportation was threatened may be kept in the country. The individuals who would be most inclined to respond to an appeal of this kind happen to be those who expect to be the hardest hit by the Lloyd-George Budget and are not just now in the mood to be squeezed. This picture of fabulous price, which has been proposed to purchase for the nation is the celebrated portrait by Holbein, "The Duchess of Milan"—until a few weeks ago in the possession of the Duke of Norfolk and familiar to all visitors to the National Gallery, where it has reposed for so long as to lead the public to regard it as its own—a common failing, to which it seems nations may be as subject as individuals. A few weeks ago the public was reminded of the ownership of this art treasure, when the Duke of Norfolk accepted £61,000 for it, from Messrs. Conaghi, the big dealers, on the understanding that the National Gallery authorities should first be given the option of acquiring the picture at the same figure, within one week. Needless to say that the dealers became the owners of Holbein's celebrated masterpiece, which they then and there offered to the nation at the increased price of £72,000, letting it be known at the same time that they had before them the offer of a considerably larger sum which, it was correctly assumed, emanated from the other side of the Atlantic. The picture was not, however, to leave England providing the purchase money was forthcoming by the end of May. Hence the appeal to which the public were showing very little or no inclination to respond up to a couple of days ago when it was announced that a single individual had contributed forty-four thousand pounds towards the purchase money, though the Treasury had headed the list with £10,000. Had the picture remained on the walls of Arundel Castle instead of being lent to the National Gallery, it is improbable that so much interest would be taken in its transfer to other hands. The National Gallery already possesses a very fine example of some of Holbein's best works in the "Ambassadors" and it would appear that the price asked for this other fine specimen of his work is out of all reason. It is not surprising that the public are now beginning to realise that as long as it is willing to be squeezed. There is practically no limit to the fabulous sums that dealers will ask for these old masters.

AIRSHIPS IN ENGLAND.

WE had occasion a few days ago to refer to the scare which, with the best intention in the world, Sir George Doughty raised in the matter of the invasion of the Humber. We should have no cause to return to the matter, were it not in order to quote the incident in conjunction with another series of incidents which has brought a large number of people practically to the verge of hysterics. The last mail brings many stories concerning an airship which is puzzling many and giving laughter to many others. Whether there really is an airship or not has yet to be proved, but for some thirteen weeks rumours have been gradually spreading of its appearances. Very many of these are obviously false, but from Cardiff comes the story of a man who found the airship on the road over the Caerphilly Mountain. He appears to have been very frightened at the time, but subsequently gave a very clear account of what he saw and led a Press representative to the spot where he had been and there the ground was found to be trampled and covered with torn paper. According to the discoverer the ship was about forty-five feet long and the two men who were with it spoke in a foreign language. Also a search brought to light a small plug with a label, attached by a chain, lying on the ground. The label carried somewhat cryptic directions in French including the word "obus" (shrapnel), while the scattered paper seem, to have been newspaper cuttings relating to airships. The story gains considerable corroboration from a number of men engaged in Cardiff docks who saw the ship at night, high in the air, displaying two lights. Altogether there is a strong resemblance to several well-known volumes of fiction in all the accounts, but the circumstances are such as to give pause before dismissing the whole affair as imagination. The most extraordinary part of the story, if it be true, is that the ship is only forty-five feet long, whereas the ordinary airship which has been seen is much nearer the size of a small liner. What the explanation will prove to be will be awaited with interest. At present the possibility of the conquest of the air having been achieved is overshadowed by a shriek of "Germany" and many people going home at night see airships, until it would seem that a large fleet has arrived. But they are only seen at night.

NATIONAL DECADENCE.

THE Bishop of London, at a recent drawing room meeting at Grosvenor House, had some hard things to say of the social system of England and its effects. Referring to an entertainment given at Rugby School to sixty men and boys associated with the slum mission in Notting Dale, he said, "Compared with the fine physique of the public school boys, it was really touching to see the dwarfed, underfed, undersized boys and men who came from the slums. Can you be surpised so many of them are unfit for the Army? I am perfectly certain that, if only from the physical point of view, we are prepared to rest content with our present state of things in the slums, it can only end in the ruin of England." One of the Bishops *betes noirs* is the class of man and youth which gambles on games which it never sees. That this class is to be counted in tens of thousands as stated at the meeting, seems to be an underestimation. The "lover of football," who is perfectly incapable of kicking a ball straight, is unfortunately to be found in increasing numbers and will continue to be so long as professionalism in sport is encouraged in the present way. The Bishop of London naturally referred to other points, such as the drink question and pauperism, but in no instance did he strike so true a note as in the matter of the professional looker-on at games. From every point of view the guttersnipe who plays an imitation football in a slum alley, taking the cuffs of annoyed elders as part of the game, is doing himself and the nation more good than when a few years later he spends his shillings in visiting the Crystal Palace, one of a huge throng, to see others play and infinitely more than when he wastes his time and money waiting in a bar to learn through an evening paper whether some team he has never seen has beaten one of which he is equally ignorant, and, so, whether he has lost or won his shilling bet. It is this class that compulsory military training will benefit for, *nolens, volens*, they will for a time have to lead a good wholesome life. The class of soldier they will make is a different matter, but that the ultimate end will be good cannot be doubted.

OWING to frequent dacoities the 24 Parganas District Police is to be considerably strengthened.

CAPTAIN WALTER LUMSDEN, R. N., Director R. I. M., has been permitted by the Government of India to remain in Simla until the 20th June.

SIR FREDERICK P. LELY, I.C.S. (retd.), has consented to contest the Sevenoaks Division of Kent in the Liberal interest at the next General Election.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Company's steamer "Persia" were: General Sir Wolfe Murray, and Lady Murray, H. E. Viscount de Castellon and Commander A. S. Balfour.

THE Rev. Canon Otteley, formerly chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta and lately chaplain in Darjeeling has been presented to the Rectory of Bredenbury with Wacton, in the Diocese of Hereford, by the Patron, Mr. W. H. Barneby.

FROM the 22nd to the 28th May, 8 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 321 Hindus and 43 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 386. The death-rate was 39·4 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 38·2. The deaths are thus classified:—Small-pox, 1; fevers, 121; bowel complaints, 47; and other causes, 217.

THE Queen has given a special cup for the owner of the animal which has been best kept and treated at the exhibition of costermongers' donkeys which Our Dumb Friends' League is arranging.

DURING a performance of "Tosca" at the Opera House in Brunn, Austria, Fraulein Doppfer, who took the part of the heroine, fell through a trap door in the death scene, and was fatally injured.

A LOCK-KEEPER, named Cowley, at Northwich, found in his garden a she-otter, which had evidently left the river in pursuit of food. The animal, on being discovered, showed fight, but he promptly killed it.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE BUDGET.

The Indian Councils Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 21.

THERE are people who think that the peers will be encouraged by the City protest to reject the Budget "en bloc" and they may be right, but my own opinion is that their Lordships like the rest of us will join and bear it. For the moment at all events, there is a lull in the agitation against Mr. Lloyd-George's proposals, and the position of the Government is stronger in this respect than it was seven days ago. The memorial is popularly called the Bankers' Protest, but it is by no means confined to the bankers; it equally represents the great mercantile houses of the City of London, but not the retail businesses. Sir James Mackay signs I believe, as a director of the National Provincial Bank and Sir Thomas Sutherland as a member of the Board of another well-known banking establishment. In certain quarters there is a disposition to belittle the memorial and to call it a party demonstration engineered by Sir Fortescue Flannery, a stalwart Unionist. But this idea is discountenanced by the names of Sir Felix Schuster, who stood as a Liberal candidate for the City and Mr. Lawrence Currie, whose Liberalism is beyond suspicion. The signatories confine their comments to questions upon which they have special knowledge. They leave land, alcohol, tobacco and income-tax to be dealt by others. The memorialists regard the proposal to alter the law with respect to the old Sinking Fund as a dangerous innovation, and are convinced that the established principle under which the surplus revenue of each year is automatically applied to the reduction of debt is the only sound one. Any departure from this principle, in the direction proposed, would they point out, inevitably tempt a Government to under-estimate revenue and to over-estimate expenditure, for it would be comparatively easy to obtain the consent of Parliament to the allocation of realized surpluses to purposes for which it would not have been prepared to vote fresh taxation. They realise that the money must come from somewhere, but object to so large and increasing a proportion of the burden being placed on a numerically small class of the community. The great increase and graduation of the Death Duties—already materially raised but two years ago—and of the Income-Tax coupled with the supertax, will, they are confident, prove seriously injurious to the commerce and industries of the country. They do nor accept the notion that Death Duties are a form of deferred income-tax, their experience being that these duties are really paid out of capital. In conclusion, they suggest that though the taxes to which they take exception in the first instance, fall with excessive severity on capital, they will also, in our opinion, tend to discourage private enterprise and thrift, thus in the long run diminishing employment and reducing wages. Mr. Smeaton, in the debate this week on the income tax proposals, has been making a good fight unsupported by his Anglo-Indian colleagues. I notice on behalf of the claims of Indian officials, civil and military, to abatement. Mr. Lloyd-George was asked whether it is his intention to continue to pensioned Indian civil and military officers resident abroad, the abatements from income-tax at present allowed on their pensions as earned income? The Chancellor of the Exchequer said: "The answer is in the negative." We shall hear none about this before the Budget emerges from the House of Commons.

PARLIAMENT AND THE DEPORTEES.

Nice men, some of these Parliamentary friends of India! Mr. Buchanan is too ill to attend to his duties and, therefore, so far as India is concerned, the Government are necessarily weak in the House of Commons. Mr. Hobhouse, who is acting as a sort of Under-Secretary of State for India in Mr. Buchanan's absence, does his best, but he has his own department, a very important and busy one to look after as well, and he cannot quite adequately supply the place of the regular Minister. In the circumstances one would have expected that Dr. Rutherford, Mr. Mackarness, Mr. Keir Hardie and the rest would have shown some consideration for Mr. Hobhouse in the difficult position in which he is placed. But they did not show him any consideration on Tuesday, when they almost overwhelmed him with questions and supplementary questions with reference to the detention of the nine Bengali patriots. The ball was set rolling by Mr. Mackarness, who ingeniously asked, whether in view of the fact that on the 6th March the Viceroy telegraphed to the Secretary of State that there was no widespread movement of a seditious nature in India, and that the general state of the country was not dangerous, and that all the Courts of Justice are open and in full operation for the punishment of crime, upon what grounds His Majesty's Government sanction the continued imprisonment, etc? This question was not addressed as it ought to have been to the representative of the India Office, but the Prime Minister himself, Mr. Asquith, however did not reply. He left Mr. Hobhouse to do this in the following terms: "The action taken under Regulation III of 1818 is preventive and not punitive, and it is not in any way inconsistent with the condition of affairs described by the hon. Member. His Majesty's Government are of opinion that it would be contrary to the public interests to give the information for which he asks." Later Mr. Keir-Hardie had the coolness to ask the Prime Minister to set apart a day for a debate on the subject. Mr. Asquith reminded the House that this matter was fully discussed in the debate on the King's Speech. "I am not," he added, "aware that anything has since occurred that renders further discussion desirable under the present circumstances. Mr. Keir-Hardie's next manœuvre and one in which he might have succeeded had the Speaker been less firm—was at the end of question time to ask them to move adjournment of the House to consider a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the refusal of the Prime Minister to afford the House of Commons an early opportunity of considering the action of the Government in India in deporting and holding in detention, without trial or charge preferred against them, certain well-known subjects of His Majesty's Indian Empire. After the Speaker had given his decision as announced by Reuter, Mr. Keir-Hardie tried hard to induce Mr. Lowther to give way. To the Speaker's suggestion that an another opportunity would be afforded by the Budget, Mr. Keir-Hardie replied that that all depended; there were for example the chances of the ballot to be considered. But the Speaker was inflexible and the little attempt to put the Government in a hole miscarried.

THE COUNCILS BILL.

About an hour next day sufficed to deal with the Lords' amendments to the Councils Bill. On the motion that the House should consider these amendments, Dr. Rutherford rose and made a vehement attack on the peers for their healment of the measure. His criticism was directed to the famous Third Clause. He declared that as a result of the alterations made by their Lordships "the veto of the House of Lords is suspended over progressive legislation in India like the sword of Damocles. It means that good government, according to the meaniug of good government by the people in this country, is now going to be in India at the mercy of the House of Lords." There was a sword of Damocles suspended over Dr. Rutherford and he had not proceeded much further before it descended. "What," he proceeded, "is the character of an assembly already drunk with power that arrogates to itself more power? I should like to read"—but before he could say what it was he would like to read, came the following warning from the Chair.—"The hon. member must confine himself strictly to the amendments that have come down from another place." "We are considering whether this amendment is justifiable and I wish to read the opinion of Lord Morley which he expressed in 1885." As the Speaker observed what Lord Morley said in 1885 had nothing to do with the case, and moreover Dr. Rutherford was altogether a little two previous. What the House was discussing was not "whether this amendment is justifiable," but whether it should be considered. Dr. Rutherford's speech would have been more appropriate on Mr. Hobhouse's motion "that this House do agree with the Lords in the said amendments." Mr. O'Grady and Mr. John Dillon, who made belated speeches against the resolution, showed how ignorant, M.P.'s often are, of what goes on in their own House. They neither seemed to have heard or read the previous debate on the Bill. Mr. Hart Davies made a new point. It had reference to the Address which may be moved by "either" House when any proposal for the creation of a fresh Council is sent home by the Government of India. He thinks it should be a joint address, otherwise there may be a conflict between the two Houses,—a thing "very much to be deprecated, because Indian questions are the very last things that ought to come into our constitutional struggles here." This is a considerable admission for a member like Mr. Hart-Davies to make. Mr. John Ellis, in his comments on the compromise, was the most bitter of all. He regarded the compromise as "very lamentable." "We must not," he observed, "blink the fact that if compromise is agreed to by the Government under *force majeure*, it is in order to get a great Bill of which we all approve through the Houses of Parliament. Therefore, it is an old illustration of what I suppose we must submit to for a time longer—I hope not a very long time. I hope my right hon. friend the Prime Minister will make a note that this is another illustration." He voted against accepting the Lords' changes. So did Mr. Annan Bryce; Mr. Burt, Mr. Hart-Davies, Mr. Lehmann, Mr. Ponsonby, and Mr. Winfrey. The majority included Sir John Jardine, Mr. Smeaton, Mr. Laidlaw, and Sir G. Scott Robertson. Sir Henry Cotton did not take part in the division.

"10 DOWNING STREET."

This is the new name that some of the Opposition journals have given to the official residence of the Prime Minister and Mr. C. Arthur Pearson's young men must be agreably surprised to see how their agitation against "Mrs. Asquith's Indiscretion" has caught on. The indignant protests evoked by the favour shown to the Parisian *confectionneur* are no longer confined to anonymous correspondents in the Press, the deeply-enlarged Court dressmakers and the rest; the matter has been seriously taken up by Chambers of Trade and other similar bodies throughout the country, who have been bombarding Downing Street all the week with their complaints. One of the first of these shots was fired by the President of the Bradford Chamber of Trade who telegraphed direct to Mr. Asquith respectfully protesting against "the use of your official residence as a showroom for advertising a French dressmaker's goods." This gentleman incidentally mentioned that his chamber represents 3,560 "British tradesmen"—they could scarcely represent foreign tradesmen—and his action has been endorsed by the Council of the body over which he presides. One of the speakers on the occasion, Mr. Blackburn, was inclined to blame the Premier as well as his wife. It was scarcely conceivable Mr. Blackburn submitted that the "show" could have taken place without the Prime Minister's cognizance. A Press Agency tried to draw Mrs. Asquith on the subject. She was asked early in the week whether she had any statement or explanation "Nothing whatever," was her response. But Mr. Richardson, the Labour member for South Nottingham, has been more successful. He was asked by the local Drapers' Association to put a question on the subject in the House of Commons, but his draft was rejected by the clerks at the table on the ground that the matter was a personal one. Mr. Richardson therefore wrote to Mrs. Asquith asking her point blank "if there is any substantial truth"—what is unsubstantial truth?—"in the statements circulated by certain newspapers that the alleged exhibition was of an elaborate and costly character, calculated to damage the home manufacturer of similar articles. Replying by return of post to "Dear Mr. Richardson" Mrs. Asquith says:—"You can assure your friends that there is no truth in the statement that there has been an exhibition and sale of foreign stuffs or clothes at 10, Downing-Street." She adds:—"On the 6th of this month, in the course of the afternoon, I received in my private rooms at tea from 20 to 25 of my personal friends, and a well-known French costumier, whose models can be bought in any London shop, brought some specimens for the inspection of myself and my guests. It was a purely private occasion." None of Mrs. Asquith's critics, so far as I am aware, said that there had been a "sale" at Downing street, but that is a detail, and I am glad to see that something practical, though it may not amount to very much, is likely to result from Mrs. Asquith's patronage of M. Poiret. A meeting of Society women held in Mayfair yesterday, resolved to get up an exhibition of British dresses and lingerie to show that these things can be produced in this country just as well as abroad. I wish the movement every success, but I am not very sanguine, remembering what I have been told by London shopkeepers about the ingrained prejudice of their lady customers against certain home-made articles.

(Concluded on page 8.)

AMERICA AND AIRSHIPS.

SPECIAL GUARD FOR THE COAST.

New Scouts for the Navy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The American Secretary for War has ordered the preparation of plans of airships to assist the Navy in coast defence as scouts. He proposes to construct stations at every 250 miles along the Atlantic Coast.

THE SECUNDERABAD SCANDAL.

Matter for the Army Council.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, replying to Mr. Hart Davies, Mr. Haldane said that the case of Major and Mrs. Patten Bethune, whom General Rimington expelled from Secunderabad, was at present the subject of communication between the Army Council and Lord Kitchener.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF TASMANIA.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Major-General Barron has been appointed Governor of Tasmania.

NEW ISSUE OF INDIA BILLS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Tenders will be invited on June 9, for £2,500,000 India Bills.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Russian Government Railway Loan of £3,500,000 sterling has been largely oversubscribed.

THE FAKUMEN RAILWAY.

China Declines the Hague.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Reuter learns that China, through the Japanese Minister at Peking, has definitely withdrawn her proposal to submit the Fakumen Railway dispute to the Hague, and has expressed anxiety to re-open negotiations. There is reason to believe that Japan will agree.

JAPANESE ROYALTY TO VISIT ENGLAND.

Probable Reception by the King.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

A visit of Prince and Princess Nashimoto to England has been arranged.

The visit will be private, but it is expected that they will be received by the King and Queen.

ILLNESS OF QUEEN MARGHERITA.

Trip through Japan Abandoned.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The "Lancet" states that illness has compelled Queen Margherita to abandon her projected motor-car tour through Japan.

FRANCE AND SILK CULTURE.

Opposition to a Bounty.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The French Senate will oppose the Bill, granting a bounty to silk culture and manufacture, owing to its cost.

TRAM STRIKE IN AMERICA.

Great Damage Done.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

A tram strike at Philadelphia has led to serious rioting. A score of cars have been wrecked and burned and two hundred persons injured by Police charges.

THE FRENCH STRIKES.

More Telegraph Wires Cut.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The cutting of the telegraph wires by the French strikers continues daily. No arrests have hitherto been made.

The sailors on strike at Marseilles have added to their demands the non-employment of Lascar and Arab stokers.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

Act Passed by the Cape Assembly.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The Cape Assembly has passed the Act of Union with two dissentients.

THE KAISER AND THE TSAR.

Significance of the Meeting.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that there is a growing conviction that the meeting of German and Russian Emperors will have far-reaching international consequences.

Besides Prince von Bulow and Herr von Schoen, the Minister of the Marine, will accompany Emperor William. M. Stolypin will accompany the Tsar.

The visit will, it is understood, extend over three days. At Kaiser's express desire, banquets and luncheons will be given on the Royal yachts, "Standart" and "Hohenzollern," and Emperor William will visit the Russian warships and will lunch on one of them.

PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

Liklely to Last till September.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The Ministerial Whips have issued a circular with a view to arranging holidays for Ministerialists in batches during the session and foreshadowing a prolongation of the session to the end of September.

JAPANESE ADMIRAL IN WASHINGTON.

Entertained by Mr. Taft.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

A telegram from Washington states that the Metropolitan Club entertained Admiral Uriu yesterday.

President Taft, in proposing the toast of the Mikado, referred to the warm personal friendship, felt in America, for the Emperor and people of Japan, which confirmed in every way his official attitude.

TURKEY'S NEW REGIME.

Ulema Hodjrassim Condemned.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Advices from Constantinople report that a court-martial has sentenced the well-known Ulema, Hodjrassim, to hard labour for life for inciting to rebellion.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Manchester Cup.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The race for the Manchester Cup was run at Manchester, this afternoon, with the following result :—

Cargill	1
Rushcutter	2
Lischana	3

Sixteen ran. The race was won by one and a half lengths, with half a length between the second and the third.

Betting at the start was :—7 to 1 against Cargill, 5 to 2 against Rushcutter, and 100 to 8 against Lischana.

MADRAS RAILWAY STRIKE.

Men still Hold Out.

CONCILIATION BOARD DEMANDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 4.

With reference to the drivers' strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, in spite of circulars issued by the Agent last Wednesday and yesterday, not one of the men has returned to work. They are still holding out.

A meeting of the strikers was held at Royapuram yesterday, attended by delegates from the other Stations. It was resolved that the men will return to work on the condition that the Railway authorities will consent to the formation of Conciliation Arbitration Boards, as outlined by the Railway Board (explained by Mr. Balfour, Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India and Burma,) and adopted in the East Indian Railway strike, to whom all grievances between engine drivers and the authorities shall be submitted for decision; that the Agent will undertake, as is usually done in such cases, that the leaders will not be punished, as, on principle, they consider it wrong punishment, simply because they have acted as the spokesmen of the rest.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

General Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The extent of the wheat traffic which is now pouring from the Punjab down the North-Western Railway may be judged from the fact that the earnings of the line are now nearly five lakhs a week more than in the corresponding period last year. Other Indian Railway earnings are also improving, though to a far smaller extent, returns, to-day published showing the total receipts of Rs. 307 per mile open, compared with Rs. 296 in the corresponding period of last year.

JAPANESE STOWAWAY.

Attempt to Abscond.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

A Japanese stowaway on the steamer, "Stella," being detected when the vessel, which was outward bound reached Diamond Harbour, jumped overboard, but was captured and is now is custody.

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Repeal of Regulation of 1818 Asked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 4.

Among other resolutions passed at the Vizagapatam District Conference, one resolution on the Decentralisation Commission, urged the establishment of District Advisory Councils, and the extension of local self-government, special reference being made to the Presidents of Taluq Boards, who should be elected non-officials. It disapproved the giving an elective voice to Collectors in the affairs of the educational institutions of the District, supported the grant of increased powers to local Executive Officers in matters of the remission or suspension of land revenue and agricultural loans, and the embodying of general principles of land revenue assessment in Provincial legislation.

Another resolution asked Government to open industrial schools and to have a fishing station in the District. It asked the Zamindars to develop the mining industry and to introduce improved agricultural methods, give scholarships for technical education and the people to support the "Swadeshi" movement and start industries.

Two resolutions were about the Munsiff's Court of Rajam and the necessity for the construction of roads and bridges.

The 16th resolution asked for the constitution of Honorary Magistrates' Courts for the trial of Salt, Abkari and Forest cases.

The 17th resolution prayed for the appointment of non-official Vice-Presidents to the District Taluq Boards, the raising of the proportion of elected members to the full strength sanctioned by the Act, the lowering of property qualifications of candidates and the grant of power to Graduates, as such, to stand for election.

The 18th resolution protested against the deportation of certain men of the Agency tracts and asked for the repeal of the 1818 Regulation, also for the payment of allowances to the deportees pending their release.

CAPITAL FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

To be Raised by the Companies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 4.

The Secretary of State has just concluded a most important financial arrangement with the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company, under which the Directors will raise all the capital that may be required for use on the State lines leased to and worked by them.

The importance of this arrangement is that it is the first step towards putting Indian Railway Companies in a position to raise themselves all capital required for the systems which they work. It was the policy advocated and recommended by the Mackay Finance Committee, as will be seen by a reference to paragraph 32 of their report. The practical result of the extension of this policy will be the steady reduction in the demands of Railways for the provision of funds from the Government programme. The relief thus afforded will result in more new lines being taken in hand, and ample provision being made for railways that may still be relying upon the programme for their capital.

TITTAGHAR RIOTS.

Appeal Admitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

Mr. F. R. Roe, Sessions Judge, Alipore, yesterday admitted the appeal of Moad Chund and nineteen other Hindus, convicted in the Tittaghar riot case, and released them on bail pending the hearing of the case.

A MALI KILLED.

Three Bengalees Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

Three Bengalees, Nagendra, Upendra and Amar Chundra Dutt, are under arrest for, it is alleged, causing the death of their mali.

The man, aged 72, asked to be paid up as he was too old to work, when it is said, Nagendra struck him in the face with a slipper and he dropped dead. The post-mortem showed a rupture of the spleen.

IRRIGATION IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Largely Increased Area.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 4.

A return, just issued by the United Provinces Government, shows that during the year 1907-8 there was an increase in the area irrigated in the Canal Districts, as compared with the previous year, of no less than 880,377 acres.

THE RANGOON HARBOUR.

Opening of Monkey Point Channel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 4.

The impending opening of the Monkey Point Channel, which runs true to the tide, to deep draught vessels, is an achievement on which the Port Commissioners are to be heartily congratulated, as great delay and inconvenience will be arrested inasmuch as such vessels will be able to come direct to the wharf and unload and "vice versa" instead of having to go below the Hastings Bar to load or be detained there for favourable tides before they can come right up into Rangoon Harbour.

THE death occurred on Sunday, May 16, at 57, Beaumont Street, London, after an operation, of Mr. Charles Hamilton Roberts, at the age of fifty-four. Mr. Roberts was the son of the late Mr William Roberts, Judge of the High Court of India. Mr. Roberts joined the Indian Civil Service in 1874, and served as Extra Assistant Commissioner and Cantonment Magistrate He was appointed Deputy Collector in January, 1887, and was placed on special duty in Garhwal in 1890; he became Deputy Commissioner in Naini Tal in 1891. He was appointed District and Session Judge in the Rae Bareli in 1898, and at the time of his death he held the appointment of District and Sessions Judge in the Province of Oude.

THE MONSOON.

Advance Storm in Bombay.

Yesterday morning, the thunder-storm which has been threatening Bombay for the last three days, resulted in a heavy shower lasting nearly an hour. The actual storm was at some distance, but the rain had the effect of cooling the air which has been exceedingly oppressive all this week. The near approach of the monsoon is indicated by the reports of steamers which have arrived in harbour.

THE following telegram was received yesterday by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

Storm Signal :—Coast stations as far North as Mangalore, report rough seas, but there are no indications of a cyclonic storm.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 4.

The weather is distinctly monsoonish in Mussoorie where a thunder-storm occurred yesterday accompanied by heavy rain.

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 4.

Over two inches of rain was registered here last night. The rain-laden clouds portend much more.

COLONEL GRANTHAM'S RETIREMENT.

Hearty Send-off.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 4.

Secunderabad and its garrison have lost a most popular officer in the person of Colonel C. F. Grantham, 33rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry who left by the mail train this morning for Colombo en route to England, pending retirement from the army after 34 years' service.

The Begumpett Station presented rather an unusual sight, for on the arrival of the gallant Colonel the whole of his regiment lined up to receive him on the platform. Among the numerous personal friends, including the Officers of the 33rd Light Cavalry, were Major R. F. Cox, 13th Hussars; officiating Cavalry Brigade Major Cowys Lane, 96th Berar Infantry, and Mrs. Lane; Captain E. H. Stocker, 13th Hussars, Captain Grafton Young, I.M.S. and Mrs. Young; Captain R. R. Lewis, R.A.M.C. and many others. A noticeable feature of Colonel Grantham's send-off was the presence of the sons of the men of the regiment in the picturesque uniform they wore when they appeared in Colonel's musical comedy entitled "His Highness's Daughter" which ran for several nights at the local theatres. These boys formed up in line in front of the railway carriage and as Colonel Grantham entered it they presented arms before entering his carriage.

Colonel Grantham shook hands with all his Non-Commissioned Officers and then with friends, who had come to wish him 'Bon Voyage.' As the train proceeded slowly out of the station resounding cheers were given and a fanfare by regimental trumpeters. Many of the men were visibly affected at losing their old commanding officer. No officer has had such a send-off from Secunderabad Garrison for many years. Colonel Grantham leaves a blank especially in the station theatrical world, for he was a past master in the art of stage management at which will be very difficult indeed to fill. He was a most popular officer in the strictest sense of the word, always cheerful, with a friendly word for every one. His striking personality and distinct individuality will be greatly missed by those he has left behind him.

ESCAPE OF ANDAMAN CONVICTS.

R. I. M. S. "Elphinstone" Scouring the Sea.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 4.

A report has reached Rangoon of the escape from the Andamans of five convicts, including four Burmans and one of the famous Patiala gang. It is alleged they overpoured their Military Police guard, tied them up and threw them into the sea; the Naik in charge of the guard jumped overboard and succeeded in untying his comrades. The convicts went ashore for a short while with two rifles and forty rounds of ammunition. They then put out to sea in a boat and have not since been heard of.

R. I. M. S. "Elphinstone" has arrived after searching for them along the Burma Coast and the main stations. She put in for coal here yesterday afternoon and left again on her searching cruise after a few hours.

ANDAMAN MILITARY POLICE

Indian Army Men Wanted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

Volunteers from the Indian Army being required to fill vacancies in the Andaman and the Nicobar Military Police, a circular from Army Headquarters has been issued calling for names of Indian Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and setting forth the conditions. The number of Indian Officers required are three Sikhs, one Dogra and one Punjabi Musalman; and of Non-Commissioned Officers, nine Sikhs and seven Punjabi Musalmans are wanted. Each Indian Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer accepted for service in the Andamans will be allowed to bring two approved sepoys with him in the grade of 3rd grade sepoy.

The classes required are as follows :—Sikhs, half Manjha and half Malwa; Jat Sikhs, Punjabi Musalman, and any of following :—Awans, Bakhrals, Chibs, Bhattis, Dhanyals, Ghakars, Gujars, Jhanjuas, Khatters, Mairs, Kassars, Kahuts, Moghals, Sayads, Satti, Sheiks, Sudhan, Sial and Tanauli.

Those accepting service in the Andamans will be able to claim discharge subject to certain specified conditions after three years in the Police force.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

Kularchi Outpost Quieter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 4.

News from Kurram states that matters are quieter at Kularchi, all firing having ceased. The local Afghan officers have received orders not to join in these tribal quarrels.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

An Advancing Cause in India.

The annual report of the Royal Army Temperance Association for the past year which has just been received, gives the present membership as 30,614, the largest in the history of the Association and an increase for the year of 2,314, following an increase of 2,360 in 1908.

It is not an exaggeration to say, the report continues, that the Royal Army Temperance Association in India has succeeded beyond all expectation. It is a remarkable fact that 42·5 per cent. of the British soldiers serving in India, all in the fulness and strength of their youthful manhood, with their physical powers developed to the utmost, far from the restraints and influences of home and friends, many of them living in a trying and uncongenial climate, and all of them surrounded by an environment of open and subtle temptations to excess, are voluntary total abstainers. This high percentage of total abstainers, which can be claimed by no other body or class of Britons in any part of His Majesty's dominions, speaks well for the pluck, resolution and character of the 72,000 soldiers who are keeping the flag flying in India. It represents most laudable self-control and self-conquest. It is a laurel of which the army and the nation may be proud. It speaks well for the Royal Army Temperance Association that it has been able to provide motives, sufficient and strong, to lead so many men to forsake their natural inclinations and cherished customs, and enrol themselves under its flag. It is obvious that the Association has met a real need, and that the right means of winning the soldier into its ranks have been discovered and utilised. Its organisation has been modified and adapted, as the need arose, and possibly for this very reason, it has stood the test of time. The membership has steadily grown till the Association has become an army within any army—an army that is always, absolutely, sober.

DEATH OF THE FOUNDER.

The report refers at some length to the death of the Revd. J. Gelson Gregson, a Baptist Missionary at Agra, who was the founder of the Association and remarks of him :—

Others have built upon the foundations which Mr. Gregson laid, and the Association has prospered beyond his highest hopes, but to him must be given the credit of taking up an unpopular, and apparently hopeless cause, and by his unfaltering faith and devoted zeal preparing the way for the sober army of 1909. Personally he was loved by the soldier—he was welcomed whenever he went, and the society was, in its infant days, generally known as "the Gregson Society." He was full of sympathy for the soldier, and had the gift of speaking to him in such a way that his words found a ready response. He won many officers to his point of view, and gained the active interest and help of the Army Staff. He began his work when a temperance society was barely tolerated, and gave it up when it had won the admiration and secured the patronage of the greatest soldiers in India. The Army owes a great debt to Mr. Gregson. His is a name which should ever be honoured as that of a great "soldier philanthropist."

MEMBERSHIP.

Turning to membership, it is stated, that last year 37·5 per cent. of the British troops serving in in India were enrolled in the Association as total abstainers. This year the percentage is 42·5. Twenty years ago it was 16·7 per cent. Though the average membership is to-day as high as 42·5 per cent., many units show a much higher percentage. Two Regiments of Cavalry, 20 Batteries of Artillery and 15 Battalions of Infantry have a membership of more than 50 per cent. of strength of corps." The number of units which a membership of less than 20 per cent. of their strength is reduced to 32. In the previous year it was 35. The average membership, in each arm of the service, is as follows :—Regiment of Cavalry, 266; Battery of Artillery, 54; Battalion of Infantry, 397. Under each of these heads an increase in the number of members is shown. Compared with the figures of the previous year, the increase are 35 in Cavalry Regiments, 4 in Batteries of Artillery and 26 in Battalions of Infantry.

LESS DRINKING AMONG NON-ABSTAINERS.

Besides the actual number of total abstainers enrolled in the ranks of the R. A. T. A. and kindred societies, there are many indications that the men who drink are becoming more sober. The one fact is as satisfactory as the other. A recently published return shows another great decrease in the amount of alcoholic liquor consumed in the regimental canteens. It was a great tribute to the temperance of the army when Lord Kitchener was able to announce that, in six years, the amount of beer consumed daily, by each drinking man, had been reduced from two quarts to two pints. And the consumption has still further decreased. A Commanding Officer recently stated that the canteen contractor in his Battalion had thrown up the contract because the number of drinking men was so small that the money they spent on intoxicants was not sufficient to pay him. Years ago some people used to urge that the canteen should be closed by the authorities. Fortunately this was not done. A better thing has happened. The men are giving up the canteen of their own free will. Compulsory total abstinence would have had no moral value, even if it could have been enforced, which is very doubtful. It would simply have driven the man who wishes to drink, and means to drink, to use pernicious native liquors. But a new spirit has come over the army. The canteen is losing influence as an institution because the men are voluntarily giving up drinking. It speaks well for the men, and augurs well for their future as civilians, and the influence of the ex-soldier in civil life.

There is constantly increasing body of men who never go near the canteen, but limit themselves to a pint of beer every evening in the supper room. They candidly acknowledge that they like their pint and they do not exceed this amount. These men are always absolutely sober. It means that whilst half the army is composed of total abstainers, a fairly large proportion of the remaining half consists of men whose drinking is most moderate.

The statement of accounts shows that there was on March 31st, a balance of Rs. 43,107 to the credit of the Association, an increase of Rs. 1,312 on the year.

MR. BATESON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

The Rev. J. H. Bateson, Secretary of the Association, delivered an address to a small audience at the Bombay Y. M. C. A. Rooms last evening on the eve of his departure for Home.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, who took the chair, said that Mr. Bateson was selected for his post by Lord Roberts twenty years ago. His work had met with remarkable success.

The Chairman offered Mr. Bateson a welcome on behalf of the Temperance Council and Temperance Societies in Bombay.

In this, Mr. B. N. Bhajekar, of the Presidency Social Reform Society, joined and remarked that when Mr. Gregson, the founder of the Association, commenced his movement, it was a great novelty to hear an English gentleman speaking against drink.

Mr. Bateson opened his address by saying that he was under doctor's orders not to speak. That might surprise the friends, he said, from the Gloucesters, for he admitted that if any one showed any sign of loquacity in a regiment they called him "Bateson." (Laughter). Twenty years ago, he went on, Lord Roberts said he wanted him to try to make a drunken army sober and he replied that it was more than any man could do. To-day there was no more sober body of men in the British Empire than the British soldiers, who were serving in India. (Applause.) The fact that there were 30,600 men who were total abstainers out of 70,000 spoke for itself. He attributed the change largely to the character of the British soldier and this temperance reformation had come about through the work and influence of soldiers themselves (Applause). He had once gone to an Infantry Regiment canteen on a pay night and found seventeen men there out of a thousand. In a garrison gunnery canteen he once found one man sitting by his lonesome self, and he said the R. A. T. A. had spoiled the mind of the Army. Said he (Mr. Bateson): "But you have'nt even got a friend." And the man replied, "No, my friend's on guard." (Laughter.) He hoped that one day they would have a teetotal army in India and judging from the records of the past, he thought the time was not far distant.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for making laws and regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday, the 19th instant :—

Questions asked by Hon'ble Members :—

Papers to be presented to the Council :—

1. Replies to questions Nos. 4 and 5, put by the Hon'ble Syed Zain El Edrus at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 5th February, 1909.

2. Reply to question No. 3 put by the Hon'ble Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 5th February, 1909.

3. Reply to question No. 12, put by the Hon'ble Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 5th February, 1909.

4. Reply to question No. 6, put by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 5th February, 1909.

5. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 691, dated the 9th March, 1909—Returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Govenor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to validate certain action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, and to amend Section 14 of that Act.

6. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 872, dated the 25th March, 1909—Returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law further to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886.

7. Reply to question No. 2, put by the Hon'ble Syed Zain El Edrus at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 5th February, 1909.

8. Reply to question No. 21, put by the Hon'ble Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 20th June, 1908.

9. Reply to question No. 9, put by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 5th February, 1909.

Explanation of the financial statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1909-1910.

Bills and orders of the day :—

1 A Bill to provide for the erection and management of the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India—Second reading.

2 A Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments—Second reading.

Notices of motion :—

1 The Hon'ble Sir John W. P. Muir Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., will move that, as in the appointment of the Select Committee to consider Bill No. 1 of 1909 (a Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments) on the 5th February, 1909, his name was accidentally omitted, it may be inserted in the proceedings of the meeting of the Council for that date.

2. The Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C.S.I., I.C.S., will move for leave to withdraw Bill No. II of 1907 (a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898).

WEDDING AT BROMPTON ORATORY.

Mr. C. A. Cass—Mrs. Stoddart.

An auspicious and pretty wedding was celebrated at the fine Church of the Oratory, Brompton, on May 18, when Mrs. Stoddart, widowed daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Barry, I.M.S., of Bombay, was married to Mr. Charles Anderson Cass of New York. Many friends of the bride and the father, mother and sister of the bridegroom, who had come over from New York to be present at the wedding of their only son, were bidden to the Church at noon, when the bride came up the aisle leaning on the arm of her brother Mr. J. Barry of the Connaught Rangers, who took the place of his father absent on duty in Bombay. The ceremony over, the happy pair retired to sign the Register and then to the time-honoured strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" they left the Church, the wedding guests following in motors for the Hotel Vandyke, Queen's Gate, where a reception was held by Mrs. Barry, the bride's mother, the bride and bridegroom receiving the congratulations of their friends, before sitting down to luncheon, served at small tables, quantities of white flowers, the wedding-cake installed in state, and a decorative but appetising menu attesting the character of the feast.

The bride's dress was a classic scheme in white satin charmeuse, black crinoline hat, with silver lining and trimmed with silver ears of corn, the whole a triumph of art and simplicity. Her only ornaments were a diamond pendant of antique design, the gift of the bridegroom, and pearl and diamond earrings, one of the presents of Mr. Cass, senior. There was no display of presents, though their number testified to the generosity and thoughtful kindness of friends and relatives.

Among the guests were General Hay, Miss Hills, Mr. and Mrs. Northey, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Rimington and Master Rimington, Mr. P. Byrne, who officiated as best man, Mr. and Mrs. Diamond, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Cass (New York and Pittsburg), Mrs. Grattan Geary, Father Cargill of the Oratory, who performed the marriage ceremony, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Walker and some others. After luncheon General Hay, in a few kindly words, proposed the health of the bride, who with informal gentle grace thanked her friends for their good wishes, and then the cake being cut in all due form, and good-byes said, the newly-married couple prepared for the wedding journey, with Paris for destination. Mrs. Charles Cass's going away costume was of tussore silk, trimmed with self-coloured silk cord and buttons, a black hat, with dull shaded yellow roses completing a perfect toilette.

CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

A slight fall in food-grain prices is reported in the Punjab. With this exception crop telegrams for the past week, to-day issued, show no change in the general agricultural position. The numbers under famine relief are 125,000.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 2nd June :—

Moderate rain during week in parts Ahmednagar, Satara, Dharwar and Kolhapur and slight in parts Larkhana, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kanara, East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation generally in progress. Kharif sowing continues in parts Karachi, Kanara, Poona and Belgaum. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts West Khandesh, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water adequate except in parts Ratnagiri, Kanara, West Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation sufficient except in parts Surat, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Belgaum, Kathiawar and Kolhapur. Prices of food-grains fallen slightly in Hyderabad, risen slightly in Larkana and Sholapur, and generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 29 to 40 per cent., in Gujrat 25 to 49 per cent., in Konkan 3 to 25 per cent., in Deccan 22 to 42 per cent., and in Karnatak 38 to 44 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain adequate. Labourers get sufficient employment. Cultivating and labouring classes generally in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 22nd ultime—works—Bijapur 528; gratuitous—Bijapur 98, Dharwar 27.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, MAY 21. (PARIS, MAY 22.)

SUMMRY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Court.—The King, who returned to London on Saturday after a brief visit to Sandringham, visited Hampton Court on Sunday. On Monday he received the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.—His Majesty visited Aldershot on Tuesday.—The Queen, after visiting Corfu, has arrived at Venice.—Mr. Chamberlain returned from the Continent on Monday.

Art.—Sir John Day's collection realised £103,546.

Ecclesiastical.—Canon Henn, Vicar of Bolton, has been appointed Bishop of Burnley.—An anonymous gift of £2,000 has been received for the endowment of a canonry in Southwark Cathedral.—The Welsh Church Commissioners, by a majority have decided to publish two volumes of evidence at once.—The Religious Tract Society had its missionary breakfast meeting on Tuesday.—The Scottish General Assemblies are meeting in Edinburgh.

Election.—Mr. J. A. Clyde, K. C. (U.), has been elected unopposed in West Edinburgh.

Birth-Rate.—The birth-rate in England and Wales for the first quarter of this year was 26 per 1,000 of the population. The lowest recorded.

Education.—The Oxford University Reform Association has cordially accepted the general principles put forward by Lord Curzon.—A charter has been granted for a University at Bristol.

Ireland.—The annual statistics of boycotting are published.

Labour.—Trade unions report 8·2 per cent. of their members unemployed, compared with 7·1 a year ago.

Law.—The House of Lords has decided that an illegitimate posthumous child is a "dependent" who can claim compensation for his father's death.—The Court of Appeal has reversed Mr. Justice Jelf's decision that "Amaris" infringed the copywright of "The Son of the Sun."—The High Court has rejected Canon Thompson's appeal for a writ to stop proceedings against him for refusing communion to a parishioner who married his deceased wife's sister.—Leave has been given to swear the death of Lieutenant E. W. G. Ring who is believed to have been killed by an elephant in West Africa.—The man Robert, 'alias' 42 D. S. Windell," extradited from Spain in connection with the frauds on the London and South-Western Bank, has made a confession, but does not admit forgery.

London.—The County Council has agreed to consider offers for the freehold of its surplus lands.

Naval and Military.—The battleship "Temeraire" was commissioned on Saturday.—The writer of articles "In Defence of the Admiralty" replies to "A Critic".—Lieutenant Bellairs, M.P., severely criticizes the Government for circulating a letter in which he is referred to by another officer.—Our military correspondent, dealing with the organization of the Territorial Force, says that the abolished cycle companies will have to be restored, and urges an increase in cadet corps.—We publish the annual statement of warships not more than 20 years old in our own and other navies.—Over 8,000 City members of the Territorial Force were reviewed by the Lord Mayor on Saturday.—General Sir Ian Hamilton, presiding at the Army Temperance Association's meeting, said he had just taken the pledge for a year. Lord Roberts distributed the annual awards, and said there were over 50,000 members.

Parliament.—The House of Lords on Monday rejected a motion by Lord Wemyss declaring that the Territorial Force failed to carry out a resolution passed in 1905. On Wednesday a motion was carried against the Government for an inquiry into the condition of the Special Reserve.—The House of Commons on the 13th discussed Irish Old-Age Pensions, and on the 14th gave a second reading to the Roman Catholic Disabilities Removal Bill.—On the 17th the Budget debate was continued, and the new income-tax was adopted by 299 to 96 after a speech from the Prime Minister. The stamp duty resolutions were carried on the 18th.

Poor Law.—Mr. John Burns, opening a children's infirmary on Saturday, said the Government would lose no time or opportunity in administrating in carrying out the practical proposals of both the majority and the minority reports of the Royal Commission. Mr. Burns was interrupted by suffragists, whom he described as female hooligans.—A report by Mr. Cyril Jackson on boy labour is issued as an appendix to the Poor Law Report.

Shipping Rings.—The Royal Commission's majority report is understood to be against interference with "conference" methods, while a minority recommend some amount of restriction.

The Budget is severly critisized in a letter from leading London business men to the Prime Minister.—A conference of organizations connected with land has condemned the taxation of land values as unjust.

Wills.—Mr. James Duncan has left about £60,000 (out of £552,000) for a school of industrial art in Dundee. Mr. T. Barnard left £289,122; Mr. L. J. Grice has left over £50,000 for the benefit of distressed ladies; and Mr. Swinburne's estate, £24,282 is all left to Mr. Watts Dunton.

Woman Suffrage.—Lord Cromer presided on Tuesday at a Dinner of the Men's League for Opposing Woman Suffrage. The guests of the evening were Lord Curzon and Lord James of Hereford.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Our correspondent describes the Federal situation as complicated. Should a coalition be formed he thinks it would not last beyond the Session. It would be dominated by the reactionaries.—The New South Wales Government has in four years resumed possession of 1,415,342 acres for settlement.

Canada.—The Waterways Treaty, in consequence of the Michigan order, will not be submitted this Session to the Dominion Parliament.—Mr. Foster, ex-Minister of Finance, at a Canadian Club dinner in New York, described the international boundary as "a line of steel and adamant."—The Australian delegates to the Imperial Press Conference have been hospitably entertained on their way through Canada.—The Minister of Marine says that the ship channel from Montreal to the sea will be deepened to 35ft.—An earthquake has been experienced in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Nigeria.—Sir P. Girouard, the Governor, says he is much struck with the contentment and increased friendliness of the people wherever he goes.

South Africa.—Gen. Botha and Mr. Smuts will come to England next month as the Transvaal delegates in connexion with the Act of Union.—Lord Selborne, replying to Swazis' objections to inclusion in United South Africa, said he had taken care to see that they would lose nothing.—The Legislative Council of Southern Rhodesia was opened on Tuesday at Salisbury.—Three British school-inspectors in the Orange River Colony have been dismissed.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Tariff.—The Tariff Bill is now likely to include sufficient reductions to escape the President's veto. As the Bill is at present, the poor are made to pay a larger proportion of taxes than the rich.

Daylight Saving.—The Government has declined to adopt the Daylight Saving scheme.

Gambling.—The Courts have held that the New York Anti Gambling Law prohibits only the registration of bets.

Harvard University.—President Eliot has retired from the presidency.

The Black Hand.—A friend of the New York Police officer who was murdered at Palermo has been shot dead in New York.

FOREIGN.

Abyssinia.—The Emperor's grandson and heir was married on Sunday at the age of 13.

Argentina.—The President, opening Congress on Saturday, said the economic situation was highly satisfactory.

Austria.—Hungary.—The Emperor William visited the Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna on Friday, and very cordial speeches were exchanged at a State Banquet.

China.—The British, French, and German banking groups have concluded an agreement regarding railway construction.

France.—The second Post Office Strike has proved a fiasco, but the committee of the Federation of Labour has voted a general strike in support of the postal servants.—Lemoine is appealing against the sentence inflicted in the "diamond making" case.

Germany.—There is a split in the Government "Bloc," and the Reichstag has adjourned till June 15. It is said the Government intends to propose new ta

increased taxes on matches, coffee, and fourth-class railway tickets.

Italy.—The International Cotton Congress has been sitting at Milan.

Morocco.—Mulai-el-Kevir has been captured.

Paris.—The New Foreign Minister says that affairs are progressing very satisfactorily.—Nationalists are trying to get rid of inconvenient Revolutionaries.—At Tabriz, only the "Gendarmerie" now retain their arms.

Russia.—General Stossel and Admiral Nebogatoff have been released from prison.—M. Lopukhin has been sentenced to five years penal servitude.

Turkey.—Severe measures are being taken to punish those guilty of the massacres in Asia Minor.—The ex-Sultan's favourite son is said to have been arrested.—Christian recruits are now to be accepted for the army and police, in anticipation of a new military law.

Sport.—Last week Sussex beat Notts by an innings and 167, the Australians drew with Essex, Worcester beat Yorkshire by 12 runs, Lancashire beat Leicestershire by three wickets, Oxford University beat Surrey, and Kent beat M.C.C. This week, Middlesex beat Gloucestershire by one wicket, Derbyshire drew with Warwickshire, Lancashire beat Worcestershire, Kent beat Leicestershire, Yorkshire beat Essex, Hampshire beat Somerset, and Surrey beat the Australians by five runs.—Sir T. Lipton's yacht "Shamrock" has gained two and lost two matches with "White Heather."—The first and second rounds of the Parliamentary Golf Handicap were played on Saturday. H. Wardon beat A. Head in the final of the St. Andrew's open tournament.

Obituary.—Mr. George Meredith, General Sir Hugh Gough, V.C., Sir John Floyd, Dean Blakiston, the Rev. W. H. Tribe, Mr. Alan Bruce-Pryce, Mr. R. B. Chapman, Mr. H. S. C. Everard (golfer), Mr. Raphael Soares, Mrs. Basil Wilberforce, Col John Peyton, Father K. Vaughan, and Mr. H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company.—"Times."

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE DANGER OF INVASION.

In the House of Lords on May 17, the Earl of Wemyss moved a resolution declaring that the Territorial Force as at present established was totally inadequate for the purpose of national defence, and that immediate steps should be taken by the Government to render our land defences such that no nation would ever attempt a hostile landing on our shores. In moving the resolution he read a letter from Lord Roberts, who said:—

"I am entirely in accord with you as to the necessity for immediate steps being taken to ensure the security of our land defences. The extraordinary apathy with which the momentous question of home defence is viewed by both Houses of Parliament, and as a consequence by the country generally, is not only lamentable but difficult to understand. If the lessons we learnt during the war in South Africa had been taken to heart some attention would have been paid to the earnest recomendation of the Elgin Commission that in order to provide a sufficient reserve for carrying on war 'certain powers of expansion' were needed 'outside the limit of the Regular Forces of the Crown.' We have, in addition, the important conclusion arrived at by the Norfolk Commission:—'That a home defence army capable in the absence of the whole or the greater portion of the regular forces of protecting this country against invasion can be raised and maintained only on the principle that it is the duty of every citizen of military age, and sound physique to be trained for the national defence and to take part in it should emergency arise.' It really would seem as if we as a nation imagine that we are a peculiar people, exempt from the possibility of war, its dangers, and its consequences. Yet less than a year ago Lord Cromer stated in the House of Lords his conviction that there is a possibility of war and a war of a serious character, at no very distant period. How are we prepared to meet such a crisis? We have no Army to speak of, and we have no organisation by which we could replace the losses which must inevitably occur during the first few months of any war on a large scale. On July 10, 1905, the day on which the resolution was carried to which you propose to refer, I said that 'I have no hesitation in stating that our armed forces as a body are as absolutely unfitted and unprepared for war as they were in 1899-1900. Close upon four years have passed since then, and I have no hesitation in reaffirming my conviction. Moreover, as your motion deals mainly with the supremely important matter of home defence, I would add that if the expeditionary force, or even the first four divisions of that force, were sent abroad, our land forces are, in my judgment, in such a deplorable condition we should be at the mercy of any invader who could land any number approaching to 100,000 men on these shores."

Lord Lucas, Under-Secretary for War, said the Territorial Force had made astonishing improvement, and that the passing of this resolution would be entirely inconsistent with the action of the House in passing the Act establishing the force.

The resolution, which was also opposed by Lord Crewe, and not supported by the front Opposition bench, was negatived by twenty-eight votes to twenty-four.

THE CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

The Government of Natal and Newfoundland have telegraphed, "Reuter's Agency" learns, to the Imperial Goverment accepting the invitation to attend the forthcoming Conference on Imperial Defence. The four South African Governments have officially intimated in their replies that they propose that their delegates who are coming to England in connection with the Union Bill shall represent them at the Defence Conference. They have further intimated that, while each is anxious to be represented, their delegates cannot of course sign Government-

CANADA AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Ottawa correspondent of the "Times" wrote on May 16:—

Parliament will not be asked to pass the Naval Defence Bill this session. The Minister of Marine considers it better to defer the measure until after his conference with the Admiralty. As the Canadian Parliament will meet again early in November little time will be lost. Meanwhile, pending the formal Conference in London communications are passing between Canada and Downing Street. The "Montreal Star," referring to the proposed Conference, urges plain speaking. It says that British Ministers should tell Canada just what is necessary, while Canadian Ministers should tell the home authorities just where their difficulties lie.

Ottawa, May 18 (Renter).—In the Dominion House of Commons to-day Mr. Borden, leader of the Opposition, asked the Prime Minister to make announcement regarding the action which the Government proposed to take upon the unanimous resolution which had been passed by the House in regard to the formation of the nucleus of a Canadian Navy as a contribution to the defence of the empire. He also requested the Prime Minister to state whether Canada had received an invitation to take part in the Imperial Defence Conference.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister, stated that, since the resolution had been adopted, correspondence had passed with the Imperial Admiralty and War Office. The house was entitled to full information, and he would make a definite statement on the Government's intentions to-morrow.

Ottawa, May 19 "Times".—Parliament was formally prorogued by Lord Grey this afternoon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has laid on the table of the House of Commons the correspondence between the Imperial Government and the Dominion authorities, relative to the proposed Imperial Defence Conference to be held in July. Lord Crewe, writing on April 30, said that the object of the Conference was to discuss general questions concerning the naval and military defence of the empire, with special reference to the Canadian resolution of March 29 and othe proposals of Australia and New Zealend. The Secretary of State continued:—

"The Conference would, of course, be purley consultative in character, and would sit in private and its deliberations would be assisted by the presence of members of the Committee of Imperial Defence or other advisers of His Majesty's Government."

Lord Grey on May 2 replied that the Canadian Ministers had not sufficient information to warrant their advising as necessary such a formal conference in advance of the Conference of 1911. Two Canadian Ministers would leave shortly for London to discuss with the Admiralty the best method of carrying out the resolution of Parliament, but they were quite willing to defer their visit until July, if the Imperial authorities preferred.

Lord Crewe replied on May 12, expressing the gratification of His Majesty's Government at the readiness of the Dominion to take part in the Conference. He added that he hoped shortly to fix definitely a date of meeting which would be convenient to all the Governments.

NAVAL ESPIONAGE.

Another Bacon Letter.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Press Association" on May 13, with reference to a question to the First Lord of the Admiralty, put on the notice paper of the House of Commons for May 17 by Lieutenant C. Bellairs, M.P., as to whether any other copies of letters from Captain Bacon, R.N., to the First Sea Lord were printed at the taxpayers' expense in addition to the one officially admitted, Sir George Armstrong said:—

"I find that the letter which has recently been made public is not the only one from Captain Bacon to the First Sea Lord which has been written, printed, and published. For instance, if Mr. McKenna will make inquiries he will find another letter from Captain Bacon to Sir John Fisher written only two weeks before the other, which has no printed heading, private and secret, of which fifty copies were printed; and in which a most serious reflection is made upon a certain officer on the retired list of the Navy, who had had the courage to make speech adversely criticising the new Admiralty scheme. This gentleman, in fact, is described in the letter as having been 'always an incompetent officer, and therefore not likely to succeed at anything.'

"What authority Captain Bacon had to make such a damaging statement about a brother officer Mr. McKenna may like to explain, and in view of that Minister's former statement it is no good discussing on this occasion as to whether or not such a letter was in proper one to have been written by a junior captain to the First Sea Lord. But I do say most emphatically that it is altogether wrong, to say the least of it, that such a statement should be printed and published behind the back of and unknown to the officer in question.

"There are other objectionable passages in the letter which can be quoted if necessary, but I hope what I have pointed out will be sufficient to impress again upon every right-thinking man that under the present system tortuous and irregular methods are in vogue which can only bring the Admiralty into disrepute. It is no good pretending that this letter was written only for Lord Tweedmouth, for Mr. McKenna can hardly venture to say that his Lordship required fifty copies for his perusal or 'for convenience of record.' Indeed, there is no question but that the circulation of official documents of such an objectionable character is most distasteful to officers who have been only accustomed hitherto to communications of a character consonant with the dignity of the service, and I strongly maintain that the printing and publishing of such letters is most undignified and most improper. What object was in view introducing an officer in this manner behind his back I do not care to suggest.

"Mr. McKenna has chosen to describe the publication of Captain Bacon's letter as 'a gross breach of confidence,' and I suppose he will apply the same epithet in this particular case as well. But I would point out to him that the reasons which have prompted me to publish this document are, in each case, because those who handed them to me deeply resented their official printing and publication. As far as myself is concerned there are, of course no breaches of confidence whatever. The documents were made known to me so that they might be published. My object in making public this document is to impress upon the country the urgent desirability of putting an end, once and for all, to what has become an intolerable condition of affairs. And I may point out at the same time that if any further documents of a similar nature be printed or published their authors may rest assured that they will, in spite of Mr. McKenna's frowns, eventually come under public gaze as these have done."

MR. BELLAIRS AMD MINISTERS.

Mr. Bellairs, Liberal M.P. for King's Lynn, speaking on May 14 at a meeting of the Oxford University branch of the Navy League, under the presidency of the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. T.H. Warren), made a very remarkable statement regarding his relations with the Government. The hon. gentleman quoted from the second Bacon letter to which Sir George Armstrong on the previous day had called public attention, and showed that this letter was a personal attack upon himself.

Mr. Bellairs said that circumstances had induced him to relinquish the speech he had intended to make, and to deal with a matter on which he had an interview with the Prime Minister the day before. He understood that strong exception had been taken by the Government to a speech of his in London when he said the Navy League could not rest content with the past pledges of the Government, but would judge them by their performances. He gave three instances of pledges or statements which had been made, and in which, in his judgment, the Government had failed to carry out their promises. They were going to have a discussion on this subject in the House on the 26th inst., and he had been asked by the Prime Minister if he had been correctly reported in the Press. Yes, he had been correctly reported.

Mr. Bellairs continued:—If I have had the misfortune of standing alone in my party in a long and difficult fight with the Government on this naval question, I can at least claim that I have fought them in the open by honourable methods. Can they make the same claim? Was it an English course for them to take when they searched among the Admiralty records and armed a member for the purpose of attacking me with the secret report of a court of inquiry held fourteen years ago on a trifling torpedo-boat collision for which I accepted the responsibility? My certificates and those extremely good opinion the Navy, would have shown when I retired from effecting me to be false, but that is the minor point compared to the attempt by un-English methods to assassinate a reputation. It is a system which the Government must bring to end or the Government itself will perish. And now, within the last forty-eight hours, there has come into my hands a letter which was printed by the Admiralty, and privately circulated to the extent of fifty copies, for it bears that number in the official imprint. It is a letter from Captain Bacon to the Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher. The portion that effects me reads as follows:—

" , , But I think the present agitation will die out and as the present Government get accustomed to office they will pay less attention to agitators and their like! I am glad to hear that Bellicose Bellairs has done for himself over his foolish speech. He was always an incompetent officer, and therefore not likely really to succeed at anything."

Would this letter have been circulated if I had supported his Majesty's Government? Was it right and in accordance with English notions of fair play to use this libellous letter for the purpose of discrediting me, and print copies at the taxpayers' expense? Let there be no mistake. The Government must accept the responsibility for the action of all its departments, and the Admiralty did this outrageous thing to a retired officer.

LIVELY SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At question time, in the House of Commons, on May 19, there was a lively quarter of an hour in connection with the letter sent by Captain Bacon to the First Sea Lord. Mr. Bellairs asked the First Lord of the Admiralty to state for what purpose copies of this letter were printed, and whether the Board of Admiralty as a whole approved of what had been done. Information was also sought by other members on the name subject and it seemed at one moment as if there would be no end to the supplementary questions addressed to Mr. McKenna. The Speaker at last had to intervene. In his main reply Mr. McKenna said that the only crime—if it were one—that Captain Bacon had committed was that he had written remarkably able letters. He sent two quite private letters to Sir J. Fisher, not having any idea that they would be printed or used in any public way, and they did contain a personal reference of which Mr. Bellairs might rightly complain. The letters were printed without the writer's knowledge, and they were printed because they contained a very useful account, deserving to be preserved, of what was taking place at a very eventful period in the history of naval administration. Sir J. Fisher regretted that before printing the letters for private use the reference to Mr. Bellairs was not deleted; for that he was very sorry. The letters were not printed because they reflected on the presonal character of the hon. member. During the attack on the First Lord of the Admiralty party feeling ran high and Lord Winterton was betrayed in his excitement into asking whether the Admiralty proposed to observe the ordinary standards of honour. Mr. McKenna protested warmly against the imputation contained in the question, and a loud shout of "Withdraw!" arose from the Ministerial benches. Lord Winterton, recognising that his exclamation was obviously disorderly, withdrew it. Captain Faber, holding that there had been a breach of privilege, asked whether a paid servant of the Crown was entitled to print fifty copies of a letter containing a libellous statement affecting a member of the House. The Speaker's ruling was that there had been no breach of privilege, because the character of Mr. Belfairs as a Member of Parliament was not impugned in the correspondence. It was not for him to say whether the letter was libellous or not; that was a question which could be decided in the Law Courts.

Lord Winterton has given notice of the following motion for an early date:—"That in the opinion of this House an official of the Government, to wit, the First Sea Lord, has committed a gross breach of his official duties in printing and causing to be circulated a statement of a defamatory character upon a member of this House."

THE FIVE NATIONS.

Lord C. Beresford on An Imperial Navy.

London, May 22.

Lord Charles Beresford strongly advised the Colonies last night to build their own cruisers, to protect their trade routes, and to be available for the Imperial Navy in war. We should have to spend £50,000,000 more than we need to have spent but for the insane advertisement of the "Dreadnought." Eight "Dreadnoughts" this year were absolutely necessary.

Lord Charles Beresford's speech was delivered at the Australian banquet at the Trocadero, in reply to Lord Northcote's suggestion that he should advise Australia how to defend herself.

"My view," said Lord Charles, "is this, that all these great dominions could best help us by making proposals for defending themselves. The proposal of spending from any one of the dominions two millions on a battleship would not really help. The only way is by protecting their own trade routes. The idea of having torpedo-boats and submarines in their home waters would not carry out the object at all. If a hostile cruiser set out with the idea of hurting the dominions, it would go for the trade route, which would have a far more disastrous effect on the dominion than blowing down a town and getting a few bills which might be dishonoured.

"All nations at this moment in fighting efficiency are short of cruisers. An armed mercantile auxiliary would probably go out on the trade route. What use would torpedo-boats and submarines be? Besides have we ever adopted a policy of defence? Never; we have always adopted a policy of attack, and that is the policy we should always adopt. (Cheers.)

"If the dominions would commence with cruisers they could eventually, perhaps, go in for larger growth, but to meet the difficulty and gain the object they had in view—which was to help the Mother-country and the Mother-country would help the dominions—he maintained that the investment of money in cruisers was most likely to meet the object desired.

"The vessels should be under the administration of the dominions themselves, and in war should join the great Imperial fleet. The Colonial cruisers should occasionally exchange with vessels in, say, the Mediterranean Fleet, for training and manœuvres. The officers and the men should also be interchangeable with those of the British Navy.

WAR FORGOTTEN.

"The one thing that we have really forgotten in this country for some time is war. Never count tons and guns; they are one of the arguments of our politicians. You say the Fleet is not ready, but they say. 'Oh, look at this list of tons and guns, and what we have paid.' That is nothing to do with war. If it is not organised it is all thrown at the bottom of the sea.

"I think that we have arrived at a time in which we may dispense with the words 'Colonies' and 'dominions.' I would prefer to call them nations—(applause)—the Canadian nation, the South African nation, the Australian nation, the New Zealand nation, and the British nation. These five, if we are commented together for defence, can laugh at the rest of the world.

"I am afraid I shall be hauled over the coals for this, but that won't be the first time. (Laughter.) I am afraid that this country has led the way, not in the insane craze for armaments, but what I may describe as the "Dreadnought" theory. What I object to is the advertisement connected with the ship. We told other nations, particularly a neighbouring nation, that that ship would sink the whole of their Fleet. It was a stupid sentence. We have got to go on building, and to spend some fifty millions, I believe, more than we need have spent, through that insane advertisement of the "Dreadnought." I am sure I shall hear of this again! (Loud laughter.)

"If things go on as they are doing in the near future it will be absolutely impossible for this country to maintain the two-Power standard, but it will be very easily kept up if we have an Imperial Navy. (Cheers.)

"I consider it absolutely necessary that we should lay down eight battleships this year. (Applause.) I hope that people do not think for one moment that these eight battleships would be sufficient for the Fleet we should have to form owing to our deferred obligations."

EIGHT "DREADNOUGHTS."

REPORTED DECISION OF THE CABINET.

An understanding has practically been arrived at by the Cabinet, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," that the four additional "Dreadnoughts" so urgently demanded by the public shall be laid down before the end of the present official year.

It may be, says that journal, that no formal announcement or official confirmation will be forthcoming before the Whitsuntide Recess, but the source of information on which we rely leaves no doubt that the ships will be built.

Mr. Lonsdale, M.P., will question the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on Monday as to the truth of the above report.

WOMEN GAMBLERS.

Secret Ventures in Wall Street.

New York, May 21.

Startling disclosures regarding a number of wealthy New York women who gamble in stocks without the knowledge of their husbands have resulted from the failure of the firm of Tracy and Co., an extensive brokerage concern which had luxuriously equipped branch, offices in the most fashionable parts of the City.

When the Receiver's agents appeared at one of these offices the day after the failure, it was stripped of its handsome furniture. Investigation revealed that women clients of the firm had seized the goods and were about to sell them to recoup their losses. They have now been cited to appear to be punished for contempt of court, and are vociferously bewailing their ill-fortune and attempting to justify themselves by telling how many other women gamble secretly.

Mrs. Challenger, a wealthy widow, who is also a physician, admits that she innocently suggested the furniture raid. She told the Receiver to-day that there were about twenty ladies, all heavy "plungers," in this particular coterie and as many at the other Tracy offices.

"They are all rich," she said, "and some went to the limit. One began with dols. 50,000 (£10,000) to her credit. It was wiped out in a week. There were champagne suppers for the women as long as they were winning, and they never had to walk home. Everyone expected to become a millionaire in a minute. They came in with the world looking rosy, and went out looking through blue glasses. Sometimes they had motor cars waiting for them, but all usually ended by walking! We realise now that women are poor gamblers."

The liabilities of the Tracy firm are put at dols. 1,250,000 (£250,000). The assets are small. The firm fought against Mr. Patten's wheat corner and lost.

The names of some of Tracy and Co.'s customers were published this afternoon, and caused a deep impression. One is the wife of a broker who did not know that she had the slightest interest in stock transactions.

AIRSHIP MYSTERY.

Flight by Night over Cardiff.

WELL-SUBSTANTIATED STORY.

AERONAUTS SEEN ON A MOUNTAIN.

The English papers are full of stories of a mysterious airship, and the following is an account of its strange doings at Cardiff as recorded on May 19:—

In the early hours of this morning an airship was seen from the Cardiff docks coming from the direction of Newport. It took a curve over the docks at a height variously estimated at from 600ft. to half a mile, and then passed over the Bristol Channel towards Weston. The airship was burning two lights as it passed over Cardiff but when it got out over the Channel these were suddenly extinguished. Official cognisance was taken of its presence by Charles Westlake, signalman at the King's Junction of the Alexandra Dock who reported as follows:—

At 1-15 this morning, May 19, while attending to my duty, signalling trains at the King's Junction, Queen Alexandra Dock, I was startled by a weird object flying in the air. In appearence it represented a boat of cigar shape, making a whizzing noise. It was lit up by two lights, which could be plainly seen. It was travelling at a great rate, and was elevated at a distance of half a mile, making from the eastward. Westlake, in reply to questions, subsquently said that the whole body of the airship was only visible for two or three minutes, and that then the lights went out.

SIGNALMAN'S REPORT CONFIRMED.

At the time a number of men, many of them highly intelligent dock officials and coal trimmers, working on the steamer "Arndale," were about, and they all saw the airship. The facts as set forth by Signalman Westlake are testified to by W. Morrison pointsman; C. Harwood, traffic foreman; W. John box-man; C. Hayman, J. Rogers and C. Bray, coal tippers; and F. Smith, the acting mate of the "Arndale." Several of these have since been interviewed. Harwood, the traffic foreman, ridiculed the suggestion that there could be any doubt about the reality of the airship, adding:—

We could not all be mistaken. It took a wide curve from the direction of Newport, and though high up it could be plainly seen against the clear sky, even if it had not been lit up by the two lights which it carried, and we all heard distinctly the whirr of its driving gear. It seemed to hover over the docks for a few seconds, and then swept away across Channel, and the lights were extinguished as it passed away to the eastward. We could not see those on board. The airship was too high up for that at night; but it was plain that it was a big airship with the usual cigar-shaped balloon. It is the Mother-country and the Mother-country would help the dominions—he maintained that the investment of money in cruisers was most likely to meet the object desired.

"The vessels should be under the administration of the dominions themselves, and in war should join the great Imperial fleet. The Colonial cruisers should occasionally exchange with vessels in, say, the Mediterranean Fleet, for training and manœuvres. The officers and the men should also be interchangeable with those of the British Navy.

WAR FORGOTTEN.

"The one thing that we have really forgotten in this country for some time is war. Never count tons and guns; they are one of the arguments of our politicians. You say the Fleet is not ready, but they say. 'Oh, look at this list of tons and guns, and what we have paid.' That is nothing to do with war. If it is not organised it is all thrown at the bottom of the sea.

"I think that we have arrived at a time in which we may dispense with the words 'Colonies' and 'dominions.' I would prefer to call them nations—(applause)—the Canadian nation, the South African nation, the Australian nation, the New Zealand nation, and the British nation. These five, if we are commented together for defence, can laugh at the rest of the world.

"I am afraid I shall be hauled over the coals for this, but that won't be the first time. (Laughter.) I am afraid that this country has led the way, not in the insane craze for armaments, but what I may describe as the "Dreadnought" theory. What I object to is the advertisement connected with the ship. We told other nations, particularly a neighbouring nation, that that ship would sink the whole of their Fleet. It was a stupid sentence. We have got to go on building, and to spend some fifty millions, I believe, more than we need have spent, through that insane advertisement of the "Dreadnought." I am sure I shall hear of this again! (Loud laughter.)

"If things go on as they are doing in the near future it will be absolutely impossible for this country to maintain the two-Power standard, but it will be very easily kept up if we have an Imperial Navy. (Cheers.)

"I consider it absolutely necessary that we should lay down eight battleships this year. (Applause.) I hope that people do not think for one moment that these eight battleships would be sufficient for the Fleet we should have to form owing to our deferred obligations."

EIGHT "DREADNOUGHTS."

REPORTED DECISION OF THE CABINET.

An understanding has practically been arrived at by the Cabinet, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," that the four additional "Dreadnoughts" so urgently demanded by the public shall be laid down before the end of the present official year.

It may be, says that journal, that no formal announcement or official confirmation will be forthcoming before the Whitsuntide Recess, but the source of information on which we rely leaves no doubt that the ships will be built.

Mr. Lonsdale, M.P., will question the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on Monday as to the truth of the above report.

WOMEN GAMBLERS.

Secret Ventures in Wall Street.

New York, May 21.

Startling disclosures regarding a number of wealthy New York women who gamble in stocks without the knowledge of their husbands have resulted from the failure of the firm of Tracy and Co., an extensive brokerage concern which had luxuriously equipped branch, offices in the most fashionable parts of the City.

When the Receiver's agents appeared at one of these offices the day after the failure, it was stripped of its handsome furniture. Investigation revealed that women clients of the firm had seized the goods and were about to sell them to recoup their losses. They have now been cited to appear to be punished for contempt of court, and are vociferously bewailing their ill-fortune and attempting to justify themselves by telling how many other women gamble secretly.

Mrs. Challenger, a wealthy widow, who is also a physician, admits that she innocently suggested the furniture raid. She told the Receiver to-day that there were about twenty ladies, all heavy "plungers," in this particular coterie and as many at the other Tracy offices.

"They are all rich," she said, "and some went to the limit. One began with dols. 50,000 (£10,000) to her credit. It was wiped out in a week. There were champagne suppers for the women as long as they were winning, and they never had to walk home. Everyone expected to become a millionaire in a minute. They came in with the world looking rosy, and went out looking through blue glasses. Sometimes they had motor cars waiting for them, but all usually ended by walking! We realise now that women are poor gamblers."

The liabilities of the Tracy firm are put at dols. 1,250,000 (£250,000). The assets are small. The firm fought against Mr. Patten's wheat corner and lost.

The names of some of Tracy and Co.'s customers were published this afternoon, and caused a deep impression. One is the wife of a broker who did not know that she had the slightest interest in stock transactions.

go on until I was within twenty yards of them, and then my idea as to their clothing was confirmed.

The noise of my little spring dart seemed to attract them, and when they saw me they jumped up and jabbered furiously to each other in a strange lingo—Welsh or something else. It was certainly not English. They hurriedly collected something from the ground, and then I was really frightened. The long thing on the ground rose up slowly—I was standing still at the time, quite amazed,—and when it was hanging a few feet off the ground the men jumped into a kind of little carriage suspended from it, and gradually the whole affair and the men rose in the air in a zig-zag fashion. When they had cleared the telegraph wires that pass over the mountain two lights like electric lamps shone out, and the thing went higher into the air and sailed away towards Cardiff. I was too frightened to move for a time, but I pulled myself together, and as soon as I came home told my people about what I had seen.

Asked by the press representative whether he was certain of the fur coats and cap, Lethbridge replied, "Oh, yes, positive. They were two tall, smart young men, and I am also certain that they did not speak English, for when they looked towards me they spoke very loudly to each other as if quarrelling or excited, and I made up my mind at once that they were foreigners. It is no joke to meet an experience of that kind on top of a lonely mountain in the middle of the night, with only the mountain sheep to protect you if the men turned up rough. I have been thinking since that the men must have been doing something to the gear of the thing, for they appeared to be picking some things up in a hurry, and they certainly did not look pleased to see me."

"Did you hear anything besides their voices?"

"Oh, yes. When the thing went into the air I distinctly saw that looked like a couple of wheels on the bottom of a little carriage, and at the tail end of it was a fan whirring away as you hear a motor-car do sometimes."

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

During the afternoon Mr. Lethbridge led a press representative to a lonely spot on the Caerphilly mountain and pointed out the spot where he declares he saw the airship and the men. There were found distinct traces of recent disturbance as if a plough share had been drawn across it. Asked to indicate the extent of ground the object covered Mr. Lethbridge marked out the distance, which paced out at about 45 feet. Notwithstanding the hard state of the ground owing to the drought there were signs of recent trampling on the grass, and although the vicinity was very free from any loose substances other than stones there was quite a collection of torn papers, etc., on the spot itself.

One result of the search made was the finding of a red label attached to a chain and small plug. The label was in French, and read:—

"Avis Important.—Cette epinglette est destinee a repousser l'obus de la valve lorsqu'il est sur son siege. Detacher l'epinglette et la fixer apres le tuyau de la pompe a l'extremite qui s'adapte sur la valve."

Professor Barbier, the French professor at the University College, Cardiff when shown the label said:—"This contains a military term, obus," which means a shrapnel. The label contains an instruction that the small pin attached to it is to be used to drive back the shrapnel from the valve when the shrapnel is fixed on the seat, and gives directions how to detach the pin and fix it to a tube at some extremity."

Another object found on the site where the airship rested was the notehead of a London firm of stock, share, and bond dealers cut in two. On the upper portion which bears the firm's address there is not the slightest trace of any writing but on the lower portion there still remain faint outlines of a type-written letter and amongst words that can be deciphered on this piece with some difficulty are "provincial centres," "rest assured that we shall not," "the fullest confidence," "this letter simply justified." Whatever kind of ink was used for this letter it certainly is not of an indelible nature.

A glance over the slips of newspapers found on the spot showed that almost every one of them contained reference to airships or to the German army. For instance, a piece of "Lloyd's Weekly News" bears an article with the headings "War in the Air—Government Appoints a Committee of Experts—Bid for Supremacy—Wright Brothers have a Conference with Mr. Haldane." A piece of the "Daily Telegraph" has reference to the German Emperor and army. Strewn all over the place were about a couple of dozan of small bits of well-made blue paper bearing a mass of figures and letters of the alphabet formed in a style distinctly different to that of the average English hand. There was also a quantity of pulpy paper, somewhat similar to papier mache such as might be used as packing and not very dissimilar from the appearance of a cartridge wad. Another thing picked up was the lid of a tin box bearing words showing that the box contained paste for polishing metal.

Whatever the explanation of the finds may be, there appears to be absolutely no reason to dismiss lightly the story of Mr. Lethbridge.

The manager of a Cardiff motor company points out that the label contains directions as to the use of a motor tyre valve.

EMPIRE DAY AND A FLAG FOR INDIA.

Lord Ampthill writes to the "Times":—Sir,—Empire Day is approching, and there are probably many besides myself who have been brought face to face with the fact that there is no flag representative either of India as a whole or of any Indian province. The organisers of Empire Day celebrations all over the country, who are desirous of paying a compliment to each constituent part of the empire by displays of bunting, must be finding themselves in difficulties as regards India although they can obtain a distinctive flag to represent any little West Indian island. Surely this is strange seeing that but for India there would be no empire. It is the possession of India which gives to the King of England the title of Emperor; without India the empire could not have been established, and without India the empire would fall to pieces. India represents one-fifth of the entire human race; India is our best customer; it is for the sake of India that we occupy Egypt; it was in India's interest that we first hoisted the Union Jack in South Africa. Nevertheless, while many of our smaller colonies have their own flags, India has none. When the Imperial Conference met in London in 1907, the streets were decked with flags representing every portion of our empire except the empire which makes our King an Emperor. The same strange deficiency is apparent at every celebration in which homage is paid to the idea of imperial unity, whether it be a political meeting, a banquet, or a street pageant. Possibly there is some good reason for this striking exception, but if so I am afraid that I am ignorant of it. Probably this question has been diacussed before, but if so I am unaware of the circumstances, and I venture to think there are many reasons why it should be discussed again. That is why I make so bold as to suggest that you should ventilate the subject at this opportune moment of the approach of Empire Day.

Flags appeal to the Indian mind. In the days of the Moguls, our predecessors in India, the "Alam" was displayed on the days of festivity and in the battlefield, just as is our own custom. We are now making a fresh appeal to the peoples of India to regard themselves as citizens of the empire: we are seeking to forge new bonds of confidence and gratitude. Why not signalise the occasion in the same way as we have signalised every other step in the progress of imperial expansion? The combination in the national flag of the cross of St. George with the cross of St. Andrew marked the union of England and Scotland. When Ireland joined the Union in 1801 the diagonal red cross of the banner of St. Patrick was blended in the Union Jack. And since then almost every colony has adopted a flag in which distinctive emblem is placed in the Heart of the Union Jack. Why should not the same be done for India, or, better still, for each separate province of India? There would be no difficulty about finding the distinctive emblems; they occur to the mind at once. There may be reasons against such a proposal, but I must confess my inability to discern them. On the contrary, it seems to me highly desirable that there should be emblems having the same mutual significance for the peoples of India and ourselves as the flags of the dominions and colonies.

Milton Ernest Hall, Bedford, May 15.

Lord Kitchener has declined the invitation of the Canadian Club of Victoria, British Columbia, to address the members. He intimated his desire that his forthcoming visit to Canada might not be considered a public event.

LORD CURZON ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A dinner of the Men's League for opposing Woman Suffrage was held on May 18 at the Hotel Cecil. Lord Cromer, the president, occupied the chair, and the principal guests were Lord Curzon and Lord James. The Chairman proposed "The Guests of the Evening," and Lord James and Lord Curzon responded. The latter said:—

When he was in the House of Commons he stood for a constituency in which the female influence was very strong, and in which he received invaluable support from the feminine element. But he never found that the enthusiasm and support of the women was in the least degree jeopardised by his frank and outspoken opposition to the cause of woman suffrage. (Cheers.) At the head of the female suffrage movement were a number of talented and intellectual women of whom he would be the last to speak in terms of disrespect. At the other end of the scale were a number of female howling dervishes—(laughter)—whom he preferred not to characterise in any other term, and midway between those two were a large number of young and impulsive women who appeared to him to have been attracted to this cause from the mistaken idea that it was part of the movement with which they all sympathised for the intellectual emancipation of women, or who had been captivated by political catchwords about taxation and representation and matters of that sort. (Cheers.) But he firmly believed that the bulk of thoughtful and intellingent women—who had a sense of citizenship and of all that it meant—were opposed to this proposal. He believed that the bulk of married women were strongly against it, and that on the part of the wives of the working classes there was an attitude of complete indifference, if not of positive hostility. (Cheers.)

They ought not in any way to underrate the seriousness of the question. To give women a share in political sovereignty was not to carry out any ordinary on commonplace reform. It was an experiment which once made could never be cancelled. It was not a question which they ought to regard from the point of view of how it affected the political party to which they belonged. He believed the bulk of women to be naturally conservative. If he were a party leader and nine-tenths of the women who were going to be enfranchised were to promise him their votes at the next election, he would perhaps, have some suspicion as to the redemption of the pledge—(laughter)—but he would say, "get thee behind me." (Laughter.) Perhaps he had better not finish that. (Laughter.) Let them suppose that the present Government, which had been guilty of many sudden and unpremeditated performances—(laughter)—should decide next year to include the franchise of women in its programme. Let them suppose that, by some strange aberration, the measure not merely passed the House of Commons, but got through the House of Lords, and that 1,500,000 women were added to the registers, would this country stand higher, or would it stand lower in the estimation of foreign Powers? Would that particular foreign Power which was supposed to send mysterious aerial vessels at night to menace their roof trees—(laughter)—feel that it was any nearer to its alleged designs? (Hear, hear.) Would the hands of their Foreign Minister be strengthened in his arduous and difficult duties? In a word would the empire be less safe than it was at present? Would it, in fact, be safe at all? A member with whom he was discussing the recent private Bill said that he was carried on a Friday afternoon, and that Friday afternoon was a sort of weekly first of April. (Laughter.) That might be true, but it was not the sort of consideration that would enable them to sleep in their beds with any greater security in future. A House of Commons which was capable of passing such a Bill on a Friday afternoon was capable of passing any other Bill on any other day of the week. (Hear, hear.) Who knew that female suffrage might not form a feature of the Reform Bill which the Government was contemplating?

There were he believed, fifteen strong, valid, and incontrovertible arguments which could be advanced against woman suffrage. He would deal only with two or three. First there was the time honoured and irrefutable argument of the home and the natural division of the functions of men and women. If they enfranchised the property owning woman, and the widow, and the spinster, any proposal which refused the vote to married women—the most thoughtful and responsible members of the female community—would be a "reductio ad absurdum" and would condemn the proposal to impotence from the start. (Hear, hear.) Manhood suffrage was bade enough, but on the day that adult suffrage was carried they might put up the shutters of the British Empire. The Constitution of the country did not admit of a "referendum," although he was one of those who thought that that was a device which must be resorted to before very long. All sorts of confused issues were raised at a general election and with the existing machinery neither the opinion of the women nor of the men could be definitely ascertained and until such machinery had been provided they must protest aginst this measure being forced into law. (Cheers.)

MR. MEREDITH'S FUNERAL.

The Abbey Service.

London, May 22.

Mr. Meredith's body having been cremated in the presence of his family and attendants at Woking yesterday, the ashes will be interred at Dorking to-day. A memorial service will be conducted in Westminster Abbey at noon later than the cremation arrangements.

Nothing could have been simpler than the cremation arrangements. From Box Hill, used in an oak open hearse carried the body and Meredith, died coffin, simply inscribed "George Meredith, died May 18, 1909." Of wreaths there were briar, lilac, around the coffin were sprigs of sweet-brier, lilac, and white broom, plucked by his daughters before garden which he loved. There was no service. Mrs. cremation, only Mr. and Mr. Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. Struges, and Miss Nicholls, who had for seven years tenderly nursed the novelist, being present. The inscription plate was preserved to be affixed to the metal casket in which the ashes were taken back to Flint Cottage.

The funeral service to-day will probably be conducted by Canon E. A. Chichester, vicar of Dorking, and Rural Dean. The family would have liked the last rites to be performed by Canon Jessop, a life-long friend of the novelist, but his great age, and the distance, made this impossible. The family have received no communication from the Abbey authorities.

The service in Westminster Abbey is the same as that used for Lord Salisbury. The "Miserere" will be sung in the procession from the nave to the choir and prayers and Psalms 13, 130, and 23 will follow. The lesson will be taken from Corinthians iv., 11 and the anthem is Wesley's "All Go to the Same Place." This will be followed by prayers, and after the hymn, "O God our help in ages Past," the Dean will give the benediction. The music to be played by Sir Fredrick Bridge includes the funeral marches of Bethoven and Chopin.

A SHOWER OF GOLD.

Berlin, May 21.

The per-capita wealth of the little town of Cunnersdorf, in Silesia, has been suddenly increased as a consequence of the visit of a Berlin merchant, who sought to cure a tempor

THE BUDGET.

In the House of Commons.

On May 17, the House went into Committee of Ways and Means, and again considered the Budget resolutions. The discussions on the income-tax resolution was resumed by Mr. E. Cecil. The resolution was as follows:—"That income-tax shall be charged for the year beginning April 6, 1909, at the rate of 1s. 2d, in the pound, and that an additional duty of income-tax at the rate of 6d. in the pound be charged in respect of incomes which exceed £5,000 on every pound of the amount by which the income exceeds £3,000."

During the debate the Prime Minister referred to the letter addressed to him by merchants and bankers of the City of London, which is given below. He asked what other way than that proposed by the Government could the wealth represented by the gentlemen who had written to him from the City be called upon to contribute its fair share towards the expenditure of the country? In France, under the income-tax law that was being considered, an income of £4,000 would pay 1s. 5d. in the pound, here it was to pay 1s. 2d.; in France an income of £20,000 a year would pay 1s. 7d., practically the same as it would pay here. In Prussia on incomes of £5,000 the income-tax already payable to the State and municipality amounted to ten per cent., or 2s. in the pound, in the thirty most important cities of that country, and under the projected financial laws the amount would increase. Therefore, while there was a 2s. income-tax in Prussia, here, under these iniquitous proposals which were to drive capital away from London, the total average tax would not exceed 11½d. These facts he hoped, would bring some consolation to those who had signed the City letter. Striking an average of the various forms of direct taxation on income, the Prime Minister estimated the rate at 11¼d., in the pound, which he claimed to be a very moderate sum. He denied that the super-tax was inquisitorial, applied a wide definition to the term "national emergency," and declared thas he regarded the permanence of the income-tax with an absolutely untroubled conscience.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who followed, began by justifying the determination of the Opposition to discuss the financial resolutions as fully as they could asserting that the Budget was not one, but six Budgets, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had prefaced with an electioneering manifesto. He contended that the Prime Minister's answer to the charge in the memorial from the City that the new taxation would prove injurious to the industry and commerce of the country was quite unconvincing.

The resolution imposing the new income-tax was carried by 299 to ninety-six.

The Committee next considered a resolution which declared that no exemption, abatement, or relief under the Income Tax Acts shall be given to any person who is not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom. Captain Craig moved to exempt "British subjects" from the operation of the resolution. The amendment was negatived by 222 votes to 106, and on a further division the resolution was agreed to.

On May 18, the House again discussed the Budget resolutions, and the discussion was resumed of the resolution which declares that the Stamp duties charged on conveyances or transfers on sale of property or leases shall be double those now chargeable. Mr. Kennedy moved an amendment, excluding conveyances or transfers on sale of any lands purchased under the provisions of any of the Irish Land Purchase Acts. This was rejected by 258 votes of 149, and after some further debate the resolution was carried by 300 votes to 154. The four other resolutions relating to the Stamp duties were carried.

On May 19 the resolution relating to the altered scale of the Death duties was discussed and criticised by the members of the Opposition, as well as by one or two Liberal members, as being harmful to the owners of agricultural property.

NEW TAXATION SURPLUSES.

REMARKABLE ESTIMATES.

The following financial statement, 1909-10, being the estimated yield of taxation proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech, has been published as a White Paper :—

	1907-10. £	1910-11. £	Ultimately. £
1. Customs :—			
Spirits—Increase of 3s. 9d. a gallon.....	400,000	a	a
Motor spirit.—3d. a gallon	310,000	b375,000	b375,
Tobacco.—Increase of 3d. per lb	1,900,000	2,250,000	2,250,600
Total	2,640,000	—	—
2 Excise :—			
Spirits—Increase of 3s. 9d. a gallon.....	1,200,000	a	a
Increase of motor car licenses	260,000	b260,000	b260,000
Increase of liquor license duties.....	2,600,000	a	a
Total	4,060,000	—	—
3. Estate, &c., Duties :—			
Increase of Estate Duty scale.....	2,550 000	4,200,000	4,400 000
Increase of Settlement Estate Duty from 1 to 2 per cent.....	50,000	375,000	500,000
Amendment of law in connection with powers of disposition.	250,000	375 000	375,000
Revision of Legacy and Succession Duties ...	—	1,370,000	2,150,000
Total	2,859,000	6,320,000	7,425,000
4. Stamp Duties :—			
Increased Duties on—			
Conveyances and leases	375,000	8'0,000	850,000
Bearer securities.....	150,000	350 000	350,000
Contract notes.....	125,000	250,000	250,000
Total ...	650,000	1,450,000	1,450,000
5. Income-Tax :—			
Increase of 1s. rate to 1s. 2d except in respect of earned incomes between £2,000 and £3,000	3,600,000	4,510,000	4,640,000
Deduct—Abatement of £10 for each child under 16 in respect of incomes up to £500	600,000	640,000	640,000
	3,000,000	3,900,000	4,000,000
Abolition of exemption and abatement as regards non-residents in the United Kingdom.....	.....	150,000	220,000
Super-tax on incomes over £5,000...6d. in £ upon amount in excess of £3,000 ...	500,000	2,250,000	2,500,000
Total ...	3,500,000	6,300 000	6,720,000
6. Land Value Duties :—			
Increment duty of 20 per cent. on increase of value	50,000	‡	‡
Duty of 4d. in the £ on capital value of undeveloped land and ungotten minerals	350,000	‡	‡
Reversion duty of 10 per cent. on benefit accruing from termination of lease	100,000	‡	‡
Total ...	500,000	—	—
Grand Total ...	14,200,000	§16,955,000	§18,480,000

a No reliable estimate can be given until experience of the working of the new duties is available.

b These estimates are based on the estimated yield in 1909-10 with allowance (where necessary) for the fact that the new rates will be in force for the whole of the year; but no allowance has been made for the probable growth in the number of cars.

‡ There will be a progressive increase in the yield of these duties in 1910-11 and future years, but definite figures cannot be given until some progress has been made with the work of valuation.

§ Exclusive of spirits, liquor licenses, and land value duties.

MR. ASQUITH'S PROMISE.

TARIFF REFORM.

CONFIDENT SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

London, May 22.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour delivered the most notable of an unusually large number of political speeches in various parts of the country yesterday.

While adhering to the main lines of the Budget, Mr. Asquith promissed some concessions. He gave figures to show that the burdens on capital and on the consumer had been fairly shared. He held out the hope of State insurance for infirm workers to supplement the old age pensions and unemployment insurance. Tariff Reform meant, he said, giving and unearned increment at the cost of the community to private pockets.

Mr. Balfour's was a confident speech on the coming of Tariff Reform. He complained not that the Government were blind to the Navy peril, but that they refused to guard against it. He asked if the Empire Navy Conference next July was really enough, and rebutted the calumny that the most successful fiscal argumeat was to the pocket.

BUDGET CHANGES.

MR. ASQUITH ON LIKELY CONCESSIONS.

Mr. Asquith devoted an important speech at Sheffield last night to the Budget, the general criticism of which in Parliament he did not complain of.

"To the main and governing lines of the Budget,' he said, "the Government mean to adhere. Once the dominating principles are confirmed by the Commons we shall in the practical working out of the details keep throughout an open ear and an open mind. We shall do all that lies in our power to remove or mitigate any probable case of avoidable hardship." (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith said that the Government had been guided by two principles :—

(1) That all classes, high or low, rich or poor, must pay their share, and

(2) That new and increased taxes on articles of consumption should as far as possible not be placed on the prime necessaries of life.

Accordingly he analysed the Budget in parallel columns :—

BURDEN ON PROPERTY OR CAPITAL.	BURDEN ON INDIRECT CONSUMER
Estate duties, land and income tax, £6,850,000.	Spirits, tobacco, licences, £6,100,000.

He claimed, therefore, that they had distributed the new taxation equitably.

"We live in a scare-mongering age, and in many ways the flimsiest of neurotic imaginations is the apprehended flight of British capital. I have not yet got an answer to the question where is it going to?"

Having briefly defended the tax on unearned increment of land he said that the purpose of taxation was the Navy, old age pensions and a large social programme, including the Labour Exchanges Bill and insurance against unemployment.

"But there are those who drop down by the way before they reach old age for no fault of their own, whose case is equally urgent and equally calls for the intervention of Parliament. We shall not have rounded off our scheme of social reform until we have added to old age pensions and to unemployment, insurance some provision against the invalidity of those workers. That is our alternative to the poor law. (Loud applause).

"I challenge the Tariff Reformers to produce their alternative Budget. Do they think they are going by some fiscal leger-demain to compel the long-suffering, highly-taxed foreigner to pay for our Dreadnoughts, the stipend of our pensioners? What is their substitute? Is capital to escape altogether? Tariff Reform means the taxation of bread and cheese—(loud cheers)—the taxation of the first necessaries of life. It means the creation and the fostering at the expense of the taxpayer of favoured industries. People talk about the unearned increment of which we are taking toll for the benefit of the community. Tariff Reform means the creation at the cost of the community of unearned increment which is to go into the private pockets of protected interests."

RIOTOUS SCENES,

Outside the hall while Mr. Asquith was speaking two groups of Suffragettes joined forces, and a crowd of ten thousand made a rush for the doors.

The police drove them back, and a hand-to-hand fight followed. The police drew their truncheons, and mounted police came to the rescue. Several people were injured in the second rush.

MR. BALFOUR.

LIBERAL REFUSAL TO GUARD AGAINST THE PERIL.

Mr. Balfour was the chief speaker at the meeting of the Women's Unionist and Tariff Reform Association in the St. James's Theatre, London, where the Dowager Countess of Ilchester presided.

Mr. Chamberlain sent the following telegram :—

Congratulate you on the extraordinary progress made by our policy. Am convinced that General Election will show that majority of people have made up their minds, and nothing has been more useful, than the educational work done by your society.

Mr. Balfour said the work of the association was no longer mere pioneer work. The early stage of missionary effort had passed.

"The attitude of our opponents is the greatest tribute to our success. There is now a universal impression among all classes and in all parts of the country that Tariff Reform has got to come, and is coming. (Loud cheers.)

"I do not think anybody can contemplate great world forces now slowly shaping themselves," proceeded Mr. Balfour, "without seeing that it is of vital interest for this Empire to organise itself, and draw its different members close together to meet a common need of defence—aye, and common peril. (Applause.) Some members of the Government are not unconscious of growing difficulties. My complaint against them is not that they refuse to see the danger, but that they refuse to guard against it. (Hear, hear.) I make that observation to show that I am not a panic-monger and not a pessimist. But I see quite distinctly—and I think in the lifetime of many of those I am addressing we many be face to face with great national difficulties, in which it would be of absolutely vital importance to every portion of this great Empire to work together with a united soul towards preserving everything we hold dear. (Loud applause.)

"Is the situation to be adequately met merely by discussing Dreadnoughts and defence with the self-governing portions of the Empire? What lies beyond all that is to show them that you have that sympathy with their aims, which goes beyond the mere production of a certain 'number of ships and guns and unites us with a feeling of common interest in everyday commercial and industrial work.'

MR. HALDANE'S APPEAL.

NEED FOR CONTINUITY OF ARMY POLICY.

Mr. Haldane, Minister for War, addressing a Territorial meeting at Hounslow last night said that the Territorial machinery was working and gaps were being steadily filled up. The Government, however, asked for sufficient time to do it.

"I trust," he said, "that it will not be necessary to keep this Government to do the work completely. I hope the work will go on Government after Government, and that the nation will put its foot down on those who try to break it.

"I hope the nation will insist on continuity of military policy, and will look to the guidance of great minds like Mr. Balfour's and not be led aside by politicians who try to divert things into some new hare-brained schemes which have not been half thought out. There may be some schemes better than mine, but for goodness sake make up your minds that three or four Governments shall work consecutively upon it."

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

Sommaire de la Livraison du 15 Mai.

I.—Le Soufflet de Bismarck, par M. Emile Ollivier, de l'Academie francaise.
II.—Pierre et Therese, derniere partie, par M. Marcel Prevost.
III.—Les Elites Orientales.—Juifs et Chretiens, par M Louis Bertrand.
IV.—Un Critique Homme du Monde au XVII Siecle, par M. Emile Faguet, de l'Academie francaise.
V.—Les Peintres de la Nuit et les Salons de 1909, par M. Robert de La Sizeranne.
VI.—Les Etats-Unis et le Pan-Americanisme, par M Achille Viallate.
VII.—Revue Litteraire.—Ltf Premiers Ecrits de Plaubert, par M. Rene Doumic, de l'Academie francaise.
VIII.—Revues Etrangeres.—Deux Nouveaux Conteurs Russes : M. M. Andreief et Artsibachef, par M. T. de Wyzewa.
IX.—Chronique de la Quinzaine, Histoire Politique, par M. Francis Charmes, de l'Academie francaise.
X.—Bulletin Bibliographique.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, May 18.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col C T McM Kavanagh, M V O, from the Half pay List, to be a temporary brigadier-general to command a brigade, vice Major-Gen the Hon J H G Byng, C B, M V O May 11. The undermentioned captains Royal Eng, to be Staff captain at Headquarters :—B Walcot, G F B Goldney April 1. Second Lieut A H Parrott, Princess of Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt, to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen T Perrott CB. commanding the Straits Settlements, vice Lieut H M Holland, RA April 15.

Establishments.

Royal Military College—Capt F C Heneker, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians, to be an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets, vice Major M R H Wilson, 10th Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars May 13.

Experimental Staff—Capt C J D Freeth, RA, is advanced from third to second assistant superintendent of experiments May 1.

Cavalry.

1st Royal Dragoons—Second Lieut H Jump to be lieutenant, vice C R Tidswell promoted April 1.

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys—Capt G G Middleton, from Half-pay List, is restored to the Establishment, in succession to Major A Lawson, who holds a Staff appointment, with precedence next below H B Towse May 1.

4th the Queen's Own Hussars—Capt H G Watkin to be major, vice F Lee, promoted May 13.

11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars—Lieut F H Sutton to be captain, in succession to Major P D Fitzgerald, D S O, who holds a Staff appointment April 16.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Capt E W M Cuninghame is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial artillery April 19; Supernumerary Capt A B Forman is restored to the Establishment, vice H R Peck April 29; Lieut C W Nixon to be captain, vice G A Hare seconded March 25; Capt and Brevet Major H R Peck to be adjutant, vice A B Forman April 29.

Royal Garrison Art.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col E B Anderson, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay. The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels—F T Cole, vice E B Anderson, and to be seconded for service in the Indian Ordnance Dept; J J Mac Mahon, vice F T Cole (May 18). The promotion of the undermentioned captains to the rank of major is antedated as follows:—F W Dent, Vice L J Chopman, seconded April 17; F H Metcalf, vicce H. H. Rich, promoted (April 19) Brevet Major R. H. Massie, vice W H. Mills, deceased April 21. The undermentioned captains to be majors:—A H Thorp, vice J C Burnett, D S O, retired (May 5); A Ellershaw, vice P Percy Smith, retired (May 6). W C R Farmar, vice J J MacMahon (May 18) The undermentioned supernumerary captains are restored to the Establishment:—R S de Winton, vice G G Thatcher, seconded (April 19); W Loring, vice R O J Alexander (May 1) G G K Duff, vice A H Thorp (May 5); C H Ziegler. vice H P Meares, retired (May 12); E Wighton vice W C R Farmar (May 18). Capt R O J Alexander Lieut to be adjutant, vice W. Loring (May 1); W R V Warren, from the Limerick City R F R A, to be second lieutenant (May 19).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Supernumerary Capt D C L Stephen is restored to the Establishment, vice Lord H C Seymour, seconded March 15.

Coldstream Guards—Second Lieut on probation R A Alston is placed temporarily on the Half pay List on account of ill-health May 19.

Infantry.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Capt F Moore is seconded for service on the Staff April 26.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt—Lieut G H Smart retires on retired pay, to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 May 11.

The Royal Irish Regt—Second Lieut E G Redway to be lieutenant, vice J W Thomson-Glover, admitted to the Indian Army Feb 17.

The Bedfordshire Regt—Second Lieut A J Patron to be lieutenant, vice R A H Leicester, resigned (May 8).

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Supernumerary Capt L E O Charlton, D S O, is restored to the Establishment, vice C de Putron, seconded (May 3).

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Gentleman Cadet L M Ormrod, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut R V Barker, seconded (May 19).

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt G W Robinson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Supernumerary Capt T E Clarke is restored to the Establishment, vice G W Robinson, seconded (May 1).

The Worcestershire Regt—Second Lieut E C R. Hudson to be lieutenant, vice N C Duncan, resigned (Feb 3).

The East Surrey Regt—Second Lieut E P M Durand to be lieutentant on augmentation (April 1.)

The Dorsetshire Regt—Capt A A Mercer is seconded for employment under the Colonial Office (May 2). Second Lieut. T S Rendall to be lieutenant, vice H Beveridge, promoted (April 1.)

The Northamptonshire Regt—Lieut S H J Thunder to be adjutant, vice Capt W T Layard deceased (April 12.)

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)—Second Lieut Fegus Macdonald to be lieutenant, vice C F Smith seconded (April 10).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut F W L Edwards is seconded for service as adjutant of the Rifle depot (May 16).

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.)—Capt R L W Henslow is seconded for service on the Staff (April 15) Second Lieut J H M Mee to be lieutenant vice E M Mulliken admitted to the Indian Army (April 7)

The Durham Light Inf.—Capt A H M Bowers is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry (April 26). Supernumerary Lieut R J G Stoker is restored to the Establishment, vice A H M Bowers promoted (April 27).

The Highland Light Inf.—Lieut H H MacD. Stevenson is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry (April 28).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians)—Lieut N G Burnand to be captain under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (May 3).

The Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Capt. H. A. Carroll to be adjutant, vice Lieut. W. McO. Crosbie (May 18). Second Lieut. R. H. Ferguson, from the Northamptonshire Regt., to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut. E. C. Culling, resigned (May 19).

Rifle Depot—Lieut. F. W. L. Edwards, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be adjutant, vice Capt. J. Heriot-Maitland, D.S.O., the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) (May 16).

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut.-Col. J. Carmichael is placed on retired pay (May 5).

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Capt. A. J. Williams, from the Seconded List, is restored to the Establishment (May 19).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss M. G. C. Foley to be staff nurse (provisionally) (May 1).

Army Ordnance Department.

Lieut.-Col. R. H. B. Taylor, ordnance officer second class, to be an ordnance officer first class, with rank of colonel, vice Col. T. Aeron, placed on retired pay (April 24). Capt. J. H. Howell-Jones, Royal Marine Art., to be an ordnance officer fourth class, to fill an existing vacancy (April 30).

Army Pay Department.

Capt the Hon C F H Napier, paymaster is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health May (18).

Memoranda.

Col (temporary Brig-Gen) Sir H S Rawlinson, Bart, C V O, C B, commanding Second Infantry Brigade, to be major general, in succession to Lieut-Gen Sir C E Knox, KCB (May 10) Brevet Col H P Leader, Half-pay List, to be colonel (1) Capt R V Savile, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay (May 19). The undermentioned quartermasters and honorary lieutenants, Army Service Corps, are granted the honorary rank of captain :—H Palmer J McCarthy, W J Kelly (May 17).

Reserve of Officers.

Lieut W Denton is removed under the provision of Article 635, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907, on attaining the limit of age (May 19.)

Army Motor Reserve of Officers.

A E Hussey to be lieutenant (May 19),

Admiralty, 18th May.

Clerk Marcus Blake has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 4th May.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Cedric Arthur Rowlinson to be Lieutenant. Dated 7th May.

Admiralty, 19th May.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Captain John Hyndman Howell-Jones is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Department.

Captain James Donald Hay Shaw (Supernumerary) is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Howell-Jones, seconded. Dated 30th April.

Admiralty, 20th May.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 16th July, 1895—Commander George Augustus Crosbie Ward has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 11th May.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Lawrence Lovell Scott has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 3rd July, 1903.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Charles Coventry Anderson has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 17th February, 1908.

War Office, Whitehall, 21st May,

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Frederic G Bowles, from the Half-pay List, to be a Chief Engineer, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed vice Colonel N M Lake. Dated 17th May.

Colonel Edward Hegan, CB, from the Half-pay List, to be Colonel in charge of Cavalry Records, vice Colonel T O W Champion de Crespigny. Dated 12th May.

Captain Harold S Williams, The Dorsetshire Regiment, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, vice Captain T E Clarke, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Dated 31st March.

Lieutenant Meyrick H. McConnel, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General H E Belfield, C B, DSO, Commanding 4th Division, vice Lieutenant S H Kershaw, The Northumberland Fusiliers Dated 12th May.

Cavalry.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Major Robert C Browne-Clayton retires on retired pay. Dated 22nd May.

12th (The Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers, Second Lieutenant Richard S. W. R. Wyndham-Quin to be Lieutenant, vice V. L. C. Manning, resigned. Dated 15th May.

16th (The Queen's) Lancers, Second Lieutenant Joseph L. Cheyne to be Lieutenant, vice G. R. Macleod, resigned. Dated 15th May.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major Julius R. Young to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice E. Druitt, retired. Dated 4th May.

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Second Lieutenan Martin V Foy to be Lieutenant, vice E King-King, retired. Dated 8th May.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Lieutenant Thomas W C Carthew retires on retired pay, to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 22nd May.

The Suffolk Regiment, Captain Frederick L S Clarke, from Indian Army, to be Captain, vice C C R Murphy, who exchanges. Dated 22nd May,

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment,) Second Lieutenant Herbers F C Hobbs to be Lieutenant, vice S J Wilkinson, seconded. Dated 24th April.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Lieutenant Edmund B Ferrers to be Captain vice H W Edden, retired. Dated 14th April,

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Maurice C Radford to be Lieutenant, vice J N Simonds, admitted to the Indian Army. Dated 5th April.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Lieutenant Alfred H Pullman to be Captain, in succession to Major M P Buckle, D S O, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 1st March.

The Connaught Rangers, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 8th May :—Harold J N Davis, vice P C Joyce, seconded. Fendall F I Kinsman, an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907.

The Army Service Corps.

Captain Reginald J. Slaughter is seconded for service with the Indian Army. Dated 1st May.

Lieutenant Harold De Brath to be Captain vice G. Aylmer, seconded. Dated 17th February.

The undermentioned successful Candidates at the Competitive Examination of Officers of the Special Reserve, &c., held in march last, to be second Lieutenants. Dated 22nd May.

Cavalry.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars, Second Lieutenant Arthur Henry Leslie Soames, from 3rd Battalion, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, in succession to Lieutenant H. Leney, deceased.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant Benedict Birkbeck, from Norfolk (The King's Own Royal Regiment) Yeomanry, in succession to Lieutenant H M Pryce-Jones, promoted.

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Lieutenant Clarence Jackson, from 3rd Battalion, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), in succession to Lieutenant E King-King, retired.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Hugh Barrington Brown, from 3rd Battalion, The Suffolk Regiment, in succession to Lieutenant O Masters, admitted to the Indian Army.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieutenant Vincent Alan Earnshaw, from 3rd Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), in succession to Lieutenant R A Eakin transferred to The King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

The Cheshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Eric. William Benson, from 1st or West Battalion (Light Infantry) Royal Jersey Channel Islands Militia, in succession to Lieutenant H S Walker, seconded.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Harry Edward de Robillard Wetherall, from The Glamorgan Royal Field Reserve Artillery, in succession to Lieutenant H B Spear seconded.

The East Surrey Regiment, Second Lieutenant Cyril Edward Elliott Wells, from 3rd Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), in succession to Lieutenant H P Torrens, promoted.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant Thomas Edward Bisdee, from 3rd Battalion, The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), in succession to Lieutenant G C Tracy, promoted.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant John Arthur Southey, from 3rd Battalion. The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), in succession to Lieutenant R. V. Simpson, promoted.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Herbert Reuben Loomes, from 3rd Battalion, vice S E Lucena, seconded.

The Northamptonshire Regiment. Second Lieutenant Edward Morton Durrant from 3rd Battalion, The Suffolk Regiment. in succession to Lieutenant C Newington, admitted to the Indian Army.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Second Lieutenant Wentworth Dillon Lawson, from 4th Battalion, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), in succession to Lieutenant J G Adams, seconded.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Lieutenant Vernon Layard Connor, from The 1st Lancashire Royal Field Reserve Artillery, in succession to Lieutenant C C A Cooper, deceased,

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieutenant Walter H S Burney is seconded for a service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 1st April.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Louise E Schneider, Staff Nurse, is confirmed in her appointment, her period of provisional service having expired.

Memorandum.

Colonel Frederick T Henstock, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 22nd May.

General Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned Officers to be Majors and to retain the seniority which they held in the Special Reserve of Officers. Dated 22nd May,

Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Spread Hope-Johnstone, from the 1st Lancashire Royal Field Reserve Artillery.

Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Dudley Baines Forwood, Bart, from The 2nd Lancashire Royal Field Reserve Artillery.

Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Skelton Ramwell, from The 2nd Lancashire Royal Field Reserve Artillery.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DINNER TABLE DECORATIONS.

For the moment the table decorator has conceived a great fancy for dwarf plants, writes a lady correspondent. The craze began with the tiny ericas, which, planted in small silver pots, were first introduced last autumn. Their most serious rival at the present time, however, is the beronia, with its little bright red balls, which light up so attractively at night, and give the idea of a minute tree lit with crimson Chinese lanterns. These tiny pots are dotted about the dinner table at each place, and are supplemented with a larger plant of the same description in the centre, slipped into a silver rosebowl. Other dwarf favourites are the azalea and the rhododendron, small pots of which —stunted, but massed with blossoms—look exceedingly well on a long table. Pots of azolea mollis in a deep apricot tone are at their best when interspersed with long glasses of cut daffodils in a pure golden yellow, the two tones combining excellently by artificial light, the dense mass of the azalea blossom being broken by the sparseness of the lilies and by soft prays of a sparagus fern. It is not difficult to find a means of concealing the bareness of the ordinary gardening pot, which so many people look upon mistakenly as one of the ugly facts of plant existence. Although a clean pot, fresh from the garden, is far preferable to a tasteless arrangement of silk, or of tumbled crinkled paper—which is almost worse—it is not after all very appropriate on a luncheon or dinner table. When it cannot be hidden in the depths of a silver bowl there are some charming little gilt hampers of plaited tinfoil, which have just made their appearance, while wicker and rush baskets are now made to fit the small pots, and old strawberry baskets, silvered, gilt, or enamelled, likewise make simple little cases for growing plants.

HIGHLY POLISHED TABLES.

No one is more enviable at the present time than the possessor of a polished dining table. Whether it is of mahogany or oak, it is of little consequences the only sine qua non being that the surface must be polished to a mirror-like reflection, the glass and silver must be of the best the mats and table centre of the richest lace and most spotless linen, while colour is introduced in great splashes of brilliancy. For a bare polished dinner table there is nothing just now to equal crimson ramblers as decorations. On a large table, two big pots, with flowers trained to a fair height, can be placed on either side of a lofty epergne in the centre. The tall silver candelabra should be ringed round with trails of ramblers, one spray of which reaches each "bobeche," and curls and twines its stalk round the silver stem. Deep crimson trails are made to twist round the epergne itself and tuck into the erection of fruit—in the old-fashioned style—or cut roses at the top, banks of moss are used to soften the base, and ramblers are spread as if growing over the moss-filled silver coasters, whilst sprays of asparagus fern are laid to soften the edge of the lace-bordered table centre of hand-drawn linen.

GUEST CARDS.

For guest cards, there is, besides, a little novelty which is in keeping with a rambler table. These take the form of tiny jardiniere stands of white cardboard, brimming over with little crimson paper ramblers. These are moreover wonderfully economical, as each stand—about 4in, high—serves its purpose again and again, a plain card bearing the name of a guest, being pushed through the bars of cut paper. Little menu cards and stands are designed to correspond, the card being festooned with tiny ramblers in crimson paper, each one being hardly larger than a chenille spot. Lilac tables are very effectively carried out just now, when long branches can be cut from bushes in the more sheltered corners of the garden, without robbing the greenhouse of forced blooms. To combine the white, the pale mauve, and the rich purple pink lilac make a most artistic blending of colours, and if glass vases are used instead of china, according to the latest fancy of the moment, a long dinner table can hardly look better. Those who are lucky enough to inherit a cupboard full of old crystal and glass can regard themselves as having been born with a silver spoon in their mouths. The craze for flower vases in glass, crystal candlesticks, and rose bowls, and the lovely cut glass, which reverberates like a bell when struck, and which went out of fashion some years ago, is being reinstated wherever it is possible. For a "mauve" table, the long glass candlesticks are garlanded with spengeri and smilax; while tall vases hold the long sprays of lilac, softened with asparagus fern and spiraea. Glass salt cellars and old-fashioned crystal pepper pots are considered to be in keeping; while the beautiful flat mirrors in cut glass, in which the room is reflected in each lozenge-shaped facet, are once more an enviable possession, and take the place of a lace table centre

GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS.

Record of an Honourable Corps.

Recently his Majesty's Bodyguard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms celebrated their fourth centenary by a banquet at St. James's Palace, and attended a special service by the permission of the King in the Chapel Royal. The Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, perhaps better known as the "Nearest Guard," or Royal Bodyguard, was raised by Henry VIII. as a bodyguard by Royal proclamation in 1509, and at that time were called "Speres," "Men of Arms," or "Gentlemen Pensioners." The statement that the corps was constituted in imitation of the bodyguard of nobles attached to the person of the French King when Henry VIII. met Francis I. on the field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520 is incorrect, official records showing that the Bodyguard took part in the Battle of Spurs in 1513.

The troops at the time of its inception was composed entirely of noblemen—that is to say, men who could show three generations of noblesse on their arms, but the guard is very different in its constitution to-day. Now the Nearest Guard, including its officers, is composed of forty-four officers selected from the Army and Royal Marines, and only officers who have won distinction in the service are selected from the hundreds of waiting candidates to fill the vacancies in their ranks as they occur. In Early Victorian days commissions in the Bodyguard could be obtained by purchase, so that the majority of its members were civilians, but in the sixties, by Royal command, it became a purely military corps again, and to-day the King's Bodyguard forms perhaps the most distinguished body of officers in the Empire. The first captain of the Bodyguard was the Earl of Essex, son of the celebrated Anne Woodville, it being the custom in those days for the Sovereign to select from among the peers some near relation or intimate friend upon whose fidelity he could place reliance. To-day the captain is appointed by the Government, and he remains in office only so long as his party is in power. The present captain—Lord Denman—is a Liberal peer, and was appointed in 1907. Noblemen living who have filled the office include the Duke of Fife, 1880-1; the Marquis of Huntly 1881; the Earl of Chesterfield 1894-5; the Earl of Coventry, 1877-80 and 1885-6; Earl Carrington, 1881-5; and Earl Beauchamp, 1906-7. Other officers of the "Nearest Guard" are the Lieutenant, the Standard Bearer, and the Adjutant.

Sir Henry Oldham, who is now Lieutenant, has filled the post since 1891, and during nearly thirty years' service in the Army took part in the China War of 1860 and the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills campaign. Colonel Sir Aubone George Fife was promoted to Standard Bearer nine years ago, he having acted as Adjutant and Clerk of the Cheque for the previous nine years. He has seen much active service in Canada, Afghanistan, and Burmah, and is one of the few officers in the Army who have been called to the Bar. Lieut-Colonel H. A. Fletcher Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant, served for many years in the Bengal Cavalry, and saw active service on the North-West Frontier and in Egypt. The Gentlemen-at-Arms are on duty at all important State ceremonies; a number of officers stand on guard in the Royal presence, while others are stationed in the ante-chambers and at the doors of the State rooms of the Palace.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

FORT COACH FACTORY

PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.

Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT Awarded at Several

EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND

NOW READY] **[PRICE Rs. 3.**

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS.

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.,

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interes—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 3RD JUNE, 1909.] [BOMBAY, 4TH JUNE, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Fins.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols... ...	84 1/4		8/16
3 do.	Rentes	98	un	chgd
4½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	98 1/2		5/16
3½ do.	Govt Securities....	82 7/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London		24 5/16	un	chgd
do.	do. 2 months' hence	24 5/16	un	chgd
do.	in New York ...	52 3/4		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...		25·18	1/2	
do.	do. do. Berlin...	20·43 1/2		1/2
do.	do. do. New York.	4·89	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.		2 1/2		Since 1st April.
do	Short London Bills			
	3 months' sight.	1 3/4	1/8	
do.	Indian Bank Bills			
	6 months' sight...	2 1/8	1/8	
do.	3 months' Fine Trade Bills..	2 1/4	1/8	
do.	6 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	...	1 3/8	1/4	
do.	7-day Market Loans...	1 3/8		un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27-32 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm.

London, June 3.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£37,300,000	Dec. £8,00,000
Public Deposits	...£13,500,000	Dec. £1,00,000
Other Deposits	...£43,500,000	Inc. £16,00,000
Government Securities	£15,400,000	unchgd £ ...
Other Securities	...£23,500,000	Inc. £15,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£23,200,000	Dec. £10.00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 46 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Good demand, steady.	
Futures	...	Easier.
East Indian ...	...	Quiet.
Manchester ...	...	Firmer.
Total Sales ...	...	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...		1,000
Imports	...	6,000
Mid-Americans ...		5·83 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...		8 5-8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

July-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·67 +01	5·71 +01	5·72 +01	5·71 +02	5·70 +02

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·69 +02	5·69 +03	5·69 +03	5·69 +02

New York:—

Receipts at all Ports ...	...	9,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	6,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	16,000 "
Do to Continent ...	...	3,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·50+15

Futures—Month of July 10·97+04 } Declined early owing to commission house liquidation and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

Do. 10·84+01 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—10 7-8

Futures—Month of ..... } Holidays, New Orleans future market.
Do. do. .....

Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—41 1-1—June-July—London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat,—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 47 June-July—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 43 1-8—June-July—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—44 1-2—June-July—Hamburg—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 7-8 unchgd.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 11d. Done.

Arrivals :—
"Castlegarth," "Knight of the Thistle", "Nethardale."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [4TH JUNE, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
4 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 2,80,400	London	National Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,53,600	London	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovs	37,500		
1 Box Gold Bullions	38,400	London	IndianSpecie Bank
2 Bundles Sovs.	1,635		
Gold Coins ...	830	Kuwait	Sundry Importers
Rupees	175		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on June, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	21	24,747
B. B. & C.I. Railway.	11	12,898

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. " 27th May.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. " 3rd June.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. " 2nd June.

Money :—
Borrowers for 3 months at from 2½ to 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The opening quotations were 1s. 3 31-32d. for T. T., 1-4 on demand, and 1s. 4 5-32 for credits 3 months' sight. All Banks were sellers of ready wire at our quotation, but there were few buyers. Bank demand was available at 1-4 up to 4 mails, at which sound business is reported. Far Eastern rates are unchanged.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 4d.
Credits—3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 5-32d
Do 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 1-4d to 1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	178

Government Paper :—
The market opened at 94-3 for cash and the settlement on 3rd June, and was maintained at that level throughout the day. Hardly a lac of paper was placed during the day. The Calcutta rates were advissd as 94-5 for cash and 94-4 delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94-3	Steady.
1st Settlement ...	" 94-3	

Bullion :—
Silver in London was unchanged yesterday at 24 5-16 for both spot and forward delivery in 2 months. The closing tone is reported as firm. The New York rate fell 1-8 cent. at 52s. 3-4d. The market locally opened at 62-6, ex-duty, for June settlement and advanced fully a rupee in the course of the day. The July settlement kept about 8 annas lower. The rise was caused by the purchases in large lines by a Bank.

Bar gold closes as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	6	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	63	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	63	6	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	14	0

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	6,55,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	5,26,000
Sundries	59,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	... ...	19,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	1,10,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	66,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	1,47,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	15,83,000
Bullion	.....	16,000
Balances with other Banks..	3,19,000	.....
Sundries	19,000	.....
Cash	15,15,000	.....

Council Bill :—
At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs, 56·90 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 31-32d and 23·10 lakhs T. T. at 1s 4d, tenders receiving 34 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 101·70 lakhs, and for next week the amount advertised for sale is again 80 lakhs.

The mail of the 21st May brings £380,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	18,70,000
Bombay	"	29,80,000
Madras	"	7,30,000
Total ...	Rs.	55,80,000

The mail of the 28th May brings £160,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	19,20,000
Bombay	"	19,40,000
Madras	"	6,50,000
Total...	Rs.	45,20,000

The mail of the 4th June brings £20,000 silver, and £50,000 gold for Bombay and £40,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	17,90,000
Bombay	"	26,00,000
Madras	"	15,20,000
Total...	Rs.	59,10,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week 1st Oct. 1908	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	498	304,287	139,675
Central India ...	420	106,153	54,960
Barsee and Nugger ...	1,871	121,351	107,593
Berars	667	339,777	311,977
Central Provinces	838	152,089	238,811
Total Oomras...	4,264	1,023,659	882,916
Dhollera	8,918	176,133	123,172
Broach...	1,557	182,205	194,561
Coompta and Dharwar	13,356	144,850	129,914
Westerns	3,729	28,931	10,706
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	1,535	270,619	317,657
Bengals, Rajputana ...	2,179	55,671	29,552
Sind	930	26,429	38,481
Persian	68	2,448	1,549
American	125	10,442	41,795
Egyptian	47	3,831	5,943
Other Sorts	42	879	791
Totals...	36,895	1,930,043	1,782,639

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	36,895	43,973	—7,078
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 3rd June ...	1,930,043	1,782,039	+148,004
Shipments for the week			
Europe	14,471	13,087	+ 1,384
China	840	14,187	—13,347
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	15,311	27,254	— 11,943
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 3rd June ...			
Europe	533,630	509,035	+ 24,595
China	45,285	24,173	+21,112
Japan	531,901	231,499	+272,232
Coast Ports ...	18,281	29,055	—10,774
Total ...	1,131,147	823,982	+307,165
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	1,452	6,234	—4,782
China	7,201	3,137	+4,038
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 8th May 1909—10,692 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 28th Feby. 1909—10,583 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 3rd June 1909	1,930,043
	2,330,043
Shipments from 1st October 1908 to 3rd June 1909	1,131,147
	1,198,896
Afloat	8,653
	1,190,243
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	753,251
	436,989

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Although the Home markets have been closed for two or three days during the past week, some sharp fluctuations have taken place but at the close values mark practically no change on the week in America, and are a few points lower in Liverpool.

Several Estimates of the average condition of the crop for the month of May have been received varying from 77 per cent. to 83 per cent, but these only serve to give additional interest to the expected Bureau Report. We shall therefore reserve our remarks until this comes to hand ; but should any of the above estimates of the condition prove to be correct, the reports hitherto received must have been much exaggerated.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	5·33	5·33	— 05
Futures, June-July ...	5·75	5·67	— 08
Do. Sept.-Oct. ...	5·76	5·71	— 05
NEW YORK—			
Spot ...	11·40	11·50	+10
Futures, July ...	10·97	10·97	...unchgd
Do. Oct. ...	10·87	10·84	—03
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot ...	11	10 7/8	—1/8
Futures, July ...	11·13	11·17	+ 04
Do. Oct. ...	10·84	10·83	— 01

Owing to the continued strength of the position locally our market for ready cotton has ruled firm during the week, and prices show an advance of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 for Oomras, Khandeish and Muttia, while rates for other descriptions are well maintained. There has been a fair enquiry by mills, and exporters have also been in the market from time to time. Broach, Bengals, Oomras, Muttia and stapled Southern styles have all been in demand, and though holders are stiff, the prices offered lead to a fair turnover. Business has also been done in Westerns, Saw Ginned and Coompta for July delivery.

New crop rates have fluctuated a little, and have an easier tendency owing to the approach of the monsoon. A small business has been done in Bengals and Khandeish, and there is also some enquiry for Khangaum, Akola, January. "Satta" business is rather more brisk.

Receipts for the first time for many weeks, show a falling off as compared with last year.

Heavy rain has fallen on the West Coast and also in parts of the interior.

OLD CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	234-5	June.
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	158	Ready
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	255	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	250	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	250	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	246	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	241	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	246	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	242	"
Good Westerns	241	July.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	260	"
Good M. G. Coompta ...	263	"

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	263	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach	255	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	240	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaum	232	" "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	228	" "
Fine M. G. Amraoti	223	" "
Fine M. G. Muttia	217	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	211	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	217	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals	203-9	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal	211	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal	218	Nov. 1909
F. G. H. G. Bengal	192-3	Jan. 1910

FREIGHTS.

Our market during the past week has been quiet but steady with little business doing. For Antwerp light cargo has been done at 12s. and wheat at 14s. 6d. for June shipment, while small lots have been booked for July at 12s. 6d. For Dunkirk 17s. has been paid for wheat, immediate shipment. The following are the rates for June :—

	Seeds.	Cotton	Wheat.
Antwerp ...	13s. 6d.	14s.	14s. 6d.
Dunkirk ...	14s. 6d.	14s. 6d.	15s.
Genoa ...	14s.	14s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
Hamburg ...	13s.	15s.	15s. 6d.
Hull ...	13s.	13s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
London ...	12s. 6d.	13s.	14s.
Liverpool ...	14s.	14s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
Marseilles ...	14s.	14s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
Trieste Venice	15s.	16s.	

For July we quote 13s. to 13s. 6d. p. p. with 1s. more for wheat.

The "Rubattino" quotes :—June-July no room ; August, 12s. 6d. seeds, 13s. 6d. cotton, 13s. wheat ; September 12s., 13s. and 12s. 6d. and October 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d. and 12s.

The "Anchor Line" quotes:—June no room, July 13s. seeds, 13s. 6d. cotton and August 12s. 6d. seeds, 13s. cotton.

The "Wilson Line" for Hull, no room June, and 12s. 6d. July-August.

The following fixture is reported :

S.S. "Clan Urquhart" at 15s. 9d. one, 16s. 3d. two p. p. dead weight basis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market has ruled quiet during the week with only a very moderate enquiry and prices for ready stuff are slightly easier. For forward delivery rates are steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	8 0 0 B. T.
September ...	— ... "	8 11 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
Prices have declined owing to easier markets at Home and to little demand here. Closing rates are as under :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7 0 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	"	7 12 0
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	"	7 11 0
Brown Delhi, June-July ...	"	7 12 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market has been steady to firm, but the business passing has been on a moderate scale.

We quote :—

June-July	Rs	10 5 0 R. T.

Castorseed :—
Prices have kept steady throughout the week and there has been a moderate enquiry. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	12 8 0
June-July	Rs.	6 8 0 R. T.

Cottonseed :—
The market is quiet with a small business doing at Rs. 24 8 0

Mowrasee :—
Rates have kept steady during the week but there is little business doing. We quote :—

July-August	Rs.	6 8 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—
Prices have given way during the past week owing to free arrivals and to a falling off in the demand. Closing rates are as under :—

White Delhi ...	Rs.	6 1 6 R. T.
White Pesi, 85 p. c.	"	6 4 8
Soft Red	"	41 0 0 per candy.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during this week ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Wheat	129,815 cwts.
Linseed	70,049 "
Rapeseed	74,113 "
Gingellyseed	4,237 "
Poppyseed...	40,651 "
Groundnute	2,224 "
Castorseed	37,563 "
Rice	26,424 "
Myrabollams	25,935 "
Cottonseed	17,273 "
Mowrasee...	3,136 "
Gram	55,176 "
Joowar	8,865 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market is quiet and unchanged.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—There is no demand for these goods at present, but it is hoped than an improvement will shortly take place. Marwari dealers still refuse to buy imported goods, but some settlement is likely to be arrived at next week.

TURKEY AND PLAIN GOODS :—The Home markets continue firm. There has been a good demand but at low prices and little business has been done.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market continues dull. With the setting in of the rains, merchants hope to clear off their stocks, but the dispute with Marwari buyers is not yet settled. Home prices are rather higher, but there is no demand here.

DHOOTIES :—The markets at Home continue firm with a hardening tendency, and there is no prospect of lower prices at present. The enquiry here is at low rates, and business is consequently impracticable.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market has been a little easier during the week but prices here are well maintained by the combined dealers. The off-take from the Bazaar is moderate and till it again becomes brisk, prices are not expected to advance.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk loose, per unit...	2	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	3	1	6
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	11	6
Swan Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

		repayable	
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds	"	(1968)...	98-0-0
4 per cent. " Improvement Trust	"	(1967)...	97-4-0
4 per cent. " Municipal Bonds	"	(1938)...	95-10-0
5 per cent. " "	"	(1919)...	107-0-0
5 per cent. " "	"	(1925)...	111-0-0
5 per cent. " "	"	(1933)...	112-0-0
5 per cent. " "	"	(1953)...	114-0-0

SHARES.

The market is steady and advancing and rates have improved generally during this week. Timely and favourable Monsoon may perhaps still put up the prices. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 1,467 1/2; Bank of India at Rs. 751/2; Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 57; Bank of Burmas have improved to Rs. 110. In miscellaneous companies, Badham Piles' are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 132, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation new shares at Rs. 452 1/2; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., Preference shares have remained at and about Rs. 147, while Ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 98 ; the Bombay Flour Mill shares are steady at Rs. 880 ; the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ordinary shares have gradually improved to Rs. 355 and Preferenco shares to Rs. 287 1/2; The Central India Mining Co. shares, have been put through at Rs. 280; Delhi and Northern India Flour Mill Co., Ld., have changed hands at Rs.120 ; Kemps are weak at Rs. 200 X.D ; Marcks are quiet at Rs. 129 ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 600, Shivrajpur's at Rs. 15 ; A good lot of Thacker and Co., Ld., shares was placed at Rs. 310 C. D. in the earlier part of the week and later on some transactions have reported at Rs. 300 C. D. ; Bombay Telephone Co. shares are unshanged at Rs. 31½ and Treachers are quiet at Rs. 630. Press shares are steady. Mofussils have advanced to Rs. 735. New Berars are in demand at Rs. 490 and Indian Cotton Press shares are unchanged at Rs. 127 1/2. In Mill Companies, Bombay United are unchanged at Rs. 465 ; Central Indias have advanced to Rs. 1,585 ; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares to Rs. 1,135 ; Connaughts are steady at Rs. 225 ; Crecents have changed hands at Rs. 105 ; Davids have gradually improved to Rs. 437 1/2 ; Finlay Mill shares are steady at Rs. 245 ; Jamsheds are steady at Rs. 160 ; Kphinoors have gradually improved to Rs. 755 ; Madras United Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 2,810 ; Maneckji Petits have jumped up nearly Rs. 200 in this week from 3,050 to 3,250 for July settlement and they have closed at Rs. 3,235 ; Morarjis are steady at Rs. 2,820 ; New City of Bombay have improved to Rs. 715 ; Phœnix are unchanged at Rs. 92 1-2 ; Southern Maharattas to Rs. 1315, Standards to Rs. 1,225, Swadeshis to Rs. 1,255. In Railway Companies, Tapti Vallays are quiet at Rs. 427 1-2 ; Ahmedabad Prantej are weak at Rs. 590 ; Ahmedabad Dholka are steady at Rs. 116. Others are unchanged at previous quotations.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Returns for May.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 4.

The followiug are the Indian Gold Mine returns for last month :—

Mysore West.—2,400 tons tailings cyanided yielded 193 ozs. gold.

Balaghat.—3,150 tons ore crushed, yielded 1,391 ozs. gold; 4,550 tons tailings cyanided 253 ozs ; making the total yield of 1,644 ozs. compared with 1,629 ozs. in April and 1,645 ozs. in March.

Ooregum.—10,508 tons ore crushed, yielded 6,217 ozs. gold; 9,332 tons tailings cyanided 1,000 ozs; making a total yield of 7,207 ozs, compared with 7,176 ozs. in April and 7,127 ozs. in March.

Nundydroog.—3,300 tons ore crushed yielded 6,556 ozs. gold ; 6,750 tons tailings cyanided 654 ozs ; making a total yield of 7,210 ozs., compared with 7,014 ozs. in April and 6,450 ozs. in March.

Mysore.—19,700 tons ore crushed yielded 17,048 ozs. gold; 15,279 tons tailings cyanided 2,111 ozs.; making a total yield of 19,160 ozs., compared with 19,017 ozs. in April and 19,468 ozs. in March.

Champion Reef.—143,65 tons ore crushed yielded 7,132 ozs. gold ; 21,483 tons tailings cyanided 2,423 ozs.; making a total yield of 9,555 ozs., compared with 9,543 ozs. in April and 9,555 ozs. in March.

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The report of the Company for the year 1908 reads :—The total net income amounted to £797,943, showing an increase of £33,383 upon that of the previous year. The net losses were £491,580, being 53·31 per cent. of the premium income, and the expenses, with commission taxes and all other charges amounted to £226,855 or 30·1, thus leaving a surplus of £124,530 or 16·6.

The profits of the year have enabled the Directors to declare a dividend of 83 1-3 per cent. on the paid up capital of the Company as compared with 75 per cent. distributed in the previous year.

The Company's Reserves, apart from Capital, are now £1,002,772.

MR. JOHN LONG will shortly publish Dorothea Gerard's new novel. It is a semi-historical romance, and is entitled The "Red-Hot Crown." In case—as is probable—points of resemblance should be discovered between the "plot" of this story and certain modern political events it is as well to point out that—while unable to deny its source of inspiration—"The Red-Hot Crown" not only calls itself, but is a political romance, laying no claim whatever to historical exactitude or to correctness of personal portraiture. So much for the presentment of past and present. As for the picture of the future—that, of course, can be verified—or disowned—by the future alone.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,467½
Bank of India ...	100	50	5 "	75½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 "	1,480
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 "	1,140
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 "	57
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ...	100	100	14 "	230
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
Bank of Burma ...	100	...	6 "	110
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12·10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bkings Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	590
Poona Bank Ld...	100	30	...	35

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

	Last Half-yearly.			
Alcock Ashdown and Co.	100	100		283
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20		12
Back Bay Bath...	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	132
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue... ...	...	...	300	452½
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	147
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nill.	93
Bombay Ice Mfg. ...	100	100	Nill.	25
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	880
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O.250 P.250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	355 287½
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	230
Delhi Flour... ...	200	200	16	120
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yrp.c.18	180
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	1½	27
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 200
Kurrachee Landing...	250	75	12	150
Marcks and Co....	100	100	10	129
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ...	200	50	p.c. 18½	200
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	600
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10 D. 20	10 10	p.c. 25 Nil.	15 15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company... ...	100	100	8	102
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited... ...	9. 75 £ 15 D. 30 P.150	... 60 40	... 2½s	dis. 15 5½ dis. 60
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 300
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 1	xd 314
Treacher and Co....	500	630	yr. 40	630

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	5,200
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	850
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	167½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	300
Fort...	475	475	...	275
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	525
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	127½
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg. ...	250	250	.....	270
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	725
New Berar	500	500	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	535
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	550
Surat City	1,000	230	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	515
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmadabad Advance	500	500	15	410
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	150
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Bezar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 199
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	550
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40	615
Bombay United... ...	250	250	20	xd 425
Century	100	100	50	235
Central India... ...	500	500	85

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 21.

THE COFFIN OF FREE TRADE.

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Asquith will turn a deaf ear to the grave remonstrance addressed to them in a remarkable letter signed by all sorts and conditions of men, nfluential in "the trade and commerce of London and the country." It takes something more, or less, than courage to withstand such an appeal to reason from such a source, and even Mr. George, we should imagine, will give this letter deep consideration. That is not to say, however, that we expect any particular modification of the objectionable features of the Budget. For the money has to be found, not so much for the security of our naval supremacy—for which we should all be willing to put our hands in our pockets—as for the maintenance and enlargement of ill-considered schemes of State charity and State bribes. And Mr. George is hampered by a compulsion neither to equalise taxation fairly not to overstep the limits of Free Trade. So he falls back on an attempted plunder of the rich which will react inevitably on the poor. Speaking of this Budget, the "Chronicle" says, "The alternative to it is a Tariff Reform Budget." Here is another Daniel come to judgment! And the City's protest adds to the Chancellor's haphazard robbery of hen-roosts in order to have "something to play with" a further proof of the urgent necessity of Tariff Reform.

THE ACCESSION OATH.

Although Mr. W. Redmond's Bill for the removal of those parts of the Accession Declaration which are offensive to Roman Catholics, has been politely pigeon-holed by the House of Commons, no little sympathy was shown with the objects of the promoter. This sympathy, we venture to think, is shared by the country at large. The Protestant Succession is safeguarded by the Act of Settlement, and does not stand in need of a declaration couched in language that is calculated to wound the feelings of a large section of His Majesty's subjects. It is undignified, unworthy of the Throne, and suits rather the temper of one of those semi-religious, semi-political sermons we know so well than an august and solemn national festival. If, as Mr. Belloc suggested, it would not be causing undue excitement and friction, we should be glad to see the Bill taken out of its pigeon-hole and made an actuality. To refer the question to a committee is a stock device which offers little promise of finality.

NOT AT 65!

A few monomaniacs on corporal punishment may resent the Home Secretary's promise that John Baynes, aged sixty-five, shall not be flogged as an incorrigible rogue. To most people, however, the assurance will bring unmixed satisfaction. Probably the man is all he is stated to be. We do not dispute it. He may be the wiliest of beggars, the most hopeless of idlers, a public nuisance. But he is sixty-five, and, though Mr. Montagu Sharpe, who ordered him twelve months' imprisonment and twelve strokes, will possibly disagree with the contention, the fact remains that respect is still due to age, even though it be associated with incorrigible roguery. A country which would allow the flogging of an old man for such an offence, as John Baynes's would lay itself open to a very sharp retort when it denounced Russian or Macedonian tortures. It is gratifying to find the Home Secretary, who is no milksop, making so definite a statement. He pointed out that, as the period during which the prisoner is entitled to apply to the Court of Criminal Appeal has not yet expired, no official action can be taken at the present; but he added, "Honourable members may rest assured that, whether the prisoner appeals or not, the sentence, so far as the corporal punishment is concerned, will not be carried out." The Home Secretary expects Mr. Montagu Sharpe to read this answer. It should have the effect of showing Mr. Sharpe that such sentences are alien both to the official and one public sense of decency and justice.

OUR BENEFICENT DESPOT.

The very ingeneous speech made by Mr. Burns, at Carshalton, indicates that he has become a good deal of an individualist. We are not sure it does not suggest that he has attained a belief in the benevolence of the wholly wise despot. Mr. Burns thinks he could reorganise the poor law with his own hands much better than any body of men could hope to do. Leave it to me, he says, and trust me; you shall not regret it. Possibly Mr. Burns is right. He has, at any rate, done some very fine things at the Local Government Board. But, unfortunately for Mr. Burns, the country decided long ago not to do its work in this way. Mr. Burns may believe himself the wholly wise despot. He will find, however, on looking round, hundreds of other men who take a similar view, though the despot they put their faith in is not Mr. Burns but themselves. In other words, every men thinks he could do the work which interests him better than anybody else if he were only allowed. The difference between these men and Mr. Burns is that they keep their self-confidence themselves, while he confesses it freely and eloquently.

THE MAGNETIC POLE.

Certainly the Wellman airship expedition to the North Pole seems, in these days, less the dream of a madman than the practical effort of a scientist, and few would be so rash as to assert the impossibility of success. At all events, Mr. Wellman seems to have taken every precaution that ingenuity could suggest. One would imagine that his chief difficulties may come in the effect of atmosphere, and it may be that an airship which flies well enough at Spitzbergen will stop short of the actual Pole. Whether Mr. Wellman will find anything of value if he reaches the Pole may be seriously in doubt. It can hardly be said that the Shackleton expedition, vivid and romantic as it was, has enforced a belief in the practical value of the Pole's discovery. But, if he gets there or if he doesn't, his airship expedition should make him a new Jules Verne, with fact for fancy and accomplishment for imagination. It is not, by the way, Mr. Wellman who is terrorising the Eastern counties by secret nightly trials of his Arctic apparatus?

CAMELS AND HORNETS' NESTS.

Another campaign has opened against the so-called "Mad" Mullah of Somaliland. He has been raiding friendly tribes and driving off their camels, and must be taught a lesson. But these lessons are expensive affairs. Valuable and promising young lives have been laid down by the score in those inhospitable and scrub-covered regions, first in 1902, when the native levies broke and fled leaving Colonel Swayne in the lurch; in the following year, when Colonel Plunkett's force was annihilated at Gumburru, and again the year after, when General Egerton scattered the dusky warriors at Judballi. In addition to this loss of life, two millions of money have been spent on these lessons and in supplying friendly tribes with pocket money. Light-heartedly we entered into the Egyptian inheritance, partly to prevent the country, when denuded of its garrisons, from relapsing into barbarism, partly to keep the route open to India. Too late we found our inheritance consisted wholly of hornets. In spite of the watchfulness of our dhows, the said hornets now possess some 15,000 rifles, and it will tax Colonel Gough's ability and the steadiness of his Uganda and Indian soldiers to bring them once more to a proper frame of mind.

GARCON, UN BOCK!

It would be interesting, had we the space at our command, to speculate, musingly as to how far the French character is a result of the open-air cafe system, and how far the cafe is a natural expression of the modern Gaul. However, in its stead, we may consider the possible effects of such innovations as are suggested by the true Temperence Association. England will find it difficult to lose its bad name but, all the same, there is very little ground to-day for the popular Continental conception that the country is peopled with reeling inebriates. The nation has gained so enormously in sobriety, in fact, that there is really no reason why the cafes and beer-houses, proposed by the Association should not be started and made to pay. Open-air is an excellent sauce, besides being like a diaphanous Mrs. Grundy, a check on excess. The climate of London is so much maligned and that of Paris so grossly flattered, that we believe the weather would prove no obstacle. The only difficulty is the width of the pavements. Even in Paris, where they are broader, there is often little room for those citizens who do not happen to be thirsty.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

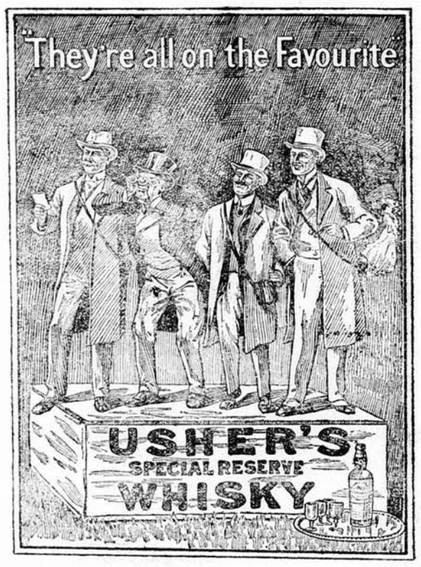
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

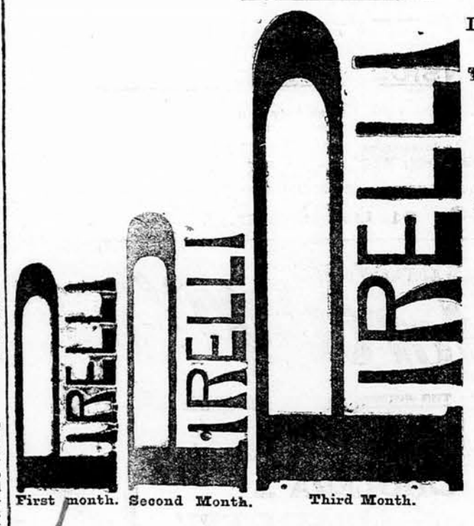
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



Sole Agents:—CUTLER PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

THE GROWTH OF BUSINESS IN PIRELLI TYRES.



First month. Second Month. Third Month.

INCREASING DEMAND THE "SINE QUA NON" of EXCELLENCE.

PIRELLI

THE TYRE PAR EXCELLENCE over ALL ROADS IN ALL SEASONS.

Ask for Booklet on PIRELLI TYRES GIVING 3 Special FEATURES which make PIRELLIS THE WORLD'S BEST TYRE

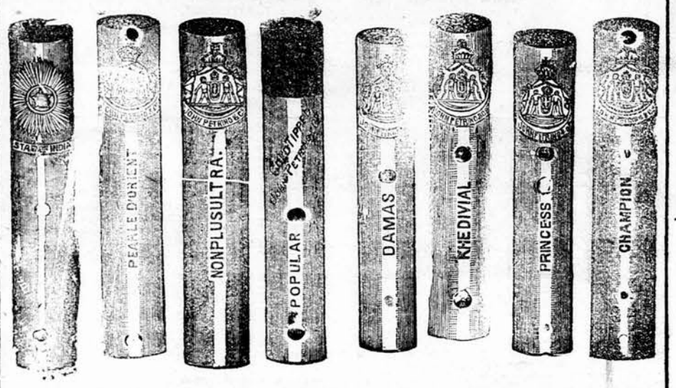
See Testimonials of Local Motorists.

THE PIRELLI TYRE DEPOT,

Sole Agents:— HILL SAWYER & Co.

35, 37, Medow Street, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India	per 100 Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular,	per 100 Rs. 2-8
Princess	„ „ 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	„ 2-8
Pearled' Orient,	„ „ 3-4	Khedivial ...	„ 2-0
Damas	„ „ 2-4	Champion ...	„ 1-8

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN PETRINO & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & LAHORE.

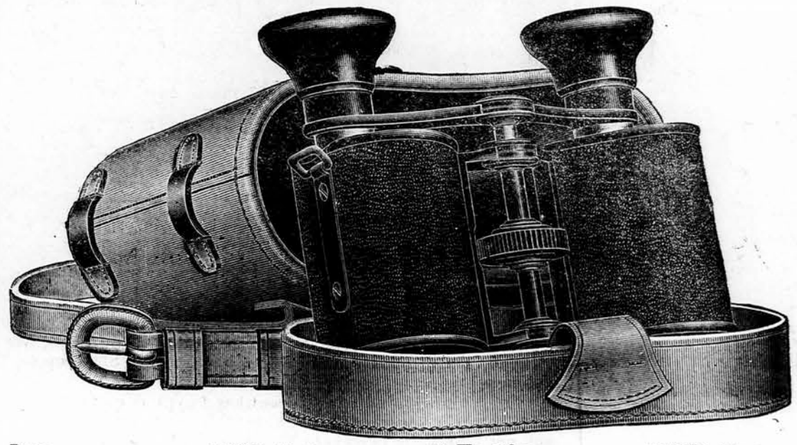
THE LATEST MARVEL

GOERZ PAGOR

A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE. ARMY AND SPORTING MODELS.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binocular has all the properties expected in the finest type of prismatic field glass, though smaller in size than the present Trieder Binoculars, or indeed, any other Prism glass. The "Pagors" are hand telescopes which are no larger than the ordinary opera glass. Small, handy, and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in a pocket or in a lady's wrist bag without its weight or its size proving inconvenient. Small as the glass is, it is optically perfect. Its definition is particularly sharp and clear, and is equal from edge to edge of the picture. It has a large field of view nine times greater than that of the ordinary type of field glass while the power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in the glasses of the same size.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binoculars are focussed in the same manner as the ordinary opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel, a method much more accurate and convenient than the troublesome system of separately adjusting each eye-piece.



Power	×6 Wt. 10 oz.	×8 Wt. 10¼ oz.	×10 Wt. 11 oz.
Price	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100	Rs. 122-8, Cash Rs. 110	Rs. 133, Cash Rs. 120

Complete with solid leather case.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

BENGER'S FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

NATURAL

ENO'S

HEALTH-GIVING

FRUIT

REFRESHING

SALT

INVIGORATING

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT BLOTTING

Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.

FORD 428 MILL.

To be obtained of all Stationers.

A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, &c.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

When frequently used. M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs.
Messrs. THOMSON & [illegible], Bombay.
Messrs. B[illegible] & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Steinway Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Knake Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Brinsmead Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Erard Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

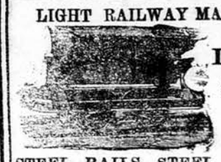
Collard Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Bechstein Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Allison Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Schiedmayer Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO., BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL



LARGE STOCK OF:

STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
Coventry Cycles,
PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE
Active Agents
CEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 823 LIVERPOOL.

THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE COUNTRY.

KESHRANJAN REIGNS SUPREME.

KESHRANJAN is unrivalled.
KESHRANJAN is unequalled.
KESHRANJAN is unparalleled.
KESHRANJAN is unprecedented.

KESHRANJAN—The ladies' choicest dressing, perfumed and medicated Hair-oil.

Re. 1 per bottle, Post free Rs. 1-5.

KUTAJARISHTA or Specific for Dysentery radically cures Dysentery accompanied by fever, anasarca, and other complications. In dysentery, with anæmia, a feeling of weakness, bloody stools, accompanied by severe griping pain, frequent motions, loss of appetite, &c., it acts like a charm. It can be safely administered to patients of all ages. In the dysentery of old age it can be safely said that it is the only infallible specific. Price for two boxes of pills and one phial of mixture (to last for two weeks), Rs. 3; Packing and Postage, As. 11.

OUR SONITA SODHAK cures Black and White leprosy, burning sensation in the palm of the hands and the soles of the feet, swelling of nose, ears and tips of finger, loss of sensation, and heaviness of body, black spots over the skin, paleness and weakness of body, &c. Price for a fortnight, Rs. 4; Packing and Postage, As. 11.

OUR CURE FOR OBESITY is a sure remedy for fatty or windy body, the undue increase of the belly and abdomen, the waist, loin, &c. It also cures neuralgic pain. Price for a month's measure, Rs. 20-0; Packing and Postage extra, Rs. 1-8.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER;
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
N. B.—TELEGRAMS "KESHRANJAN," CALCUTTA.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE.

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (NR. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE
DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/12 & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT Lt BRIDPORT.

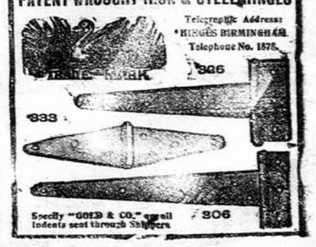
WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1878.



Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

LATEST NOVELTY IN LIGHTING.

THE VERY THING FOR INDIA.

NEW IMPROVED WASHINGTON LAMP.

"SYSTEM PERFECT"

INDOOR LAMPS.

The Washington lamp which has found so much favour throughout India, has lately been considerably improved, and the new lamp "Perfect" which is patented and registered in India is all that can be desired. Easy to handle, no needles or screws, burns ordinary, 125 bulk oil, is absolutely windproof. Light can be regulated from 500 to 2,000 c.p. Will burn three months without requiring cleaning.

ORNAMENTAL INDOOR LAMPS.

12 neat and stylish designs. Suitable for Hotels, Clubs, Messes, Factories, Churches, etc., etc.

SPECIALITY FOR BILLIARD TABLES.

One lamp sufficient for a billiard. No trouble, no smoke, no danger.

for PALACES.

Specially richly-ornamented lamps, a decoration for any hall.

FOR OUTDOOR LIGHTING.

Storm and rainproof outdoor lamps up to 2,000 c.p. With or without iron posts. Splendid light, practically no attendance required, just the right article for Railways, Municipalities, etc., etc.

Apply for Catalogue to

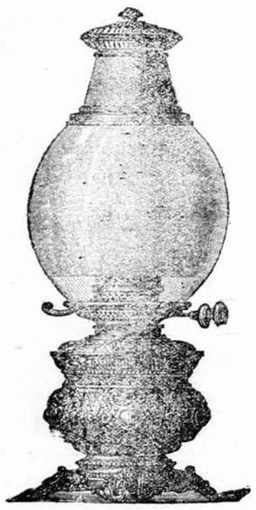
A. MAHLER,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA

DITMAR'S

LAMPS AND LANTERNS



Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.

MAKERS

OF THE ONLY RELIABLE

STORM

AND

PUNKAH-PROOF

LAMPS

FOR INDIA.

Novelties in TEA & DINNER, SERVICES, TABLE GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS & CUTLERY.

Write for New Catalogue (Illustrated) to

THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Sandhurst Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and have been able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Brown Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a label with the same Stamp and Signature; WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.

THE MOST POPULAR BRANDS IN INDIA.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE

BEWARE OF IMITATION.

TURKISH TOBACCO

— AND —

TURKISH TOBACCO

differs as much as does all natural and artificial productions in all the countries over the Globe; there are different qualities, viz., First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth tobacco; then Sixth up to Twelfth cabbage leaves.

It is known even by children that Egypt does not produce any Tobacco; it is known also that Lancashire does not produce any cotton and yet both these places are famous on account of their manufactures.

So the ACME OF PHARAOH'S LAND PRODUCTION smoked throughout the world and known as

VAFIADIS'S PAR EXCELLENT EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Are Admired for two reasons:—

Firstly.—Because they are MANUFACTURED at CAIRO in that peculiar climate which no other country over the Globe possesses, as lying in a dry latitude and far from the sea the FLAVOUR OF THE DELICATE TURKISH TOBACCO REMAINS UNALTERED FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD.

Secondly.—The selection of the finest quality of Turkish Tobacco, the prices paid by us, and the employment of only skilled labour in this particular department.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.,

20, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Branches:—CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG

Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

Untouched by hand—no bacteria—pure and sweet, a real food.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S stands pre-eminent in its power of enabling the system to resist disease and in building up and strengthening the constitution—invaluable during convalescence or during illness.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the Kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Debility, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations. None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

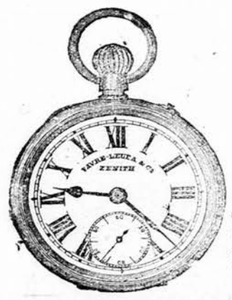
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Zenith-Zenith

BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day



MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.

18 Carats Gold. Rs. 100 to 250
Sterling Silver. „ 35 to 60
Nickel..... „ 25 to 30

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

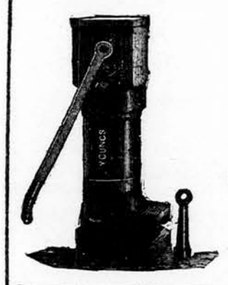
ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for 5,000.—Only sold by

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814. BOMBAY.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.



YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF

HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACKS

Ship, Bridge, Traversing Locomotive, Pulling, Carriages Lifter and other Types, Pulley Block,

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO 731

Flugel's Machine "B." with Codd's Bottler, £32.

MAKE YOUR OWN AERATED WATER.

NO TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.

PERFECT FILTRATION INSIDE CARBONATOR.

On our Machine it is just as easy to make Soda Water as it is to simply filter water in the ordinary way.

Complete Installation, including Bottles, Essences, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc., only £63 16s. 6d. c.i.f. all principal Indian Ports.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

FLUGEL & CO., 21 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

INSECT BITES and STINGS

The irritation and inflammation caused by insect bites is allayed by the use of Pond's Extract, the old Family Doctor.

Keep a bottle of this popular and reliable remedy in the house. It gives immediate relief, and may be safely employed for young and old alike. In cases of cuts, sprains, bruises, skin abrasions, piles, sores, sunburn, etc., Pond's is a most effective remedy. It relieves rheumatism, muscular pains after exercise, and is a special delight after shaving.

Pond's Extract can be used internally and externally. It is a liquid, and an absolutely pure, harmless and clean preparation. It does not soil the finest linen. Being a non-greasy preparation, it does not collect the dirt in the pores of the skin. It acts directly on the part affected, penetrating to the root of the trouble. Remember there is no substitute for Pond's Extract.

You should ask your Chemist to-day for a bottle of Pond's Extract; it is sold in three sizes at 1/1½d. 2/3d. and 4/6d. If you have any trouble in obtaining it, write direct to—

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,

65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Pond's EXTRACT

THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

LANGUID WOMEN

PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach. It is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic and Convalescent. It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers and Ulceration of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris
Sold by all Chemists.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES TYPE ON THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

38, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,

PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA BY

HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE Rs. 6.

THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES

From the Dangerous Tropical Sun,

AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TOPEE

Descriptive Pamphlet on Application to the Inventors,

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians,

ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS TO

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Head Offices:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON

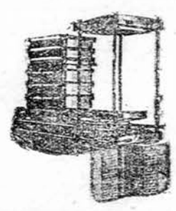
Offices in the East:—

CAIRO

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND RANGOON.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.



EDWIN MILLS & [illegible]

Published by N. R. CHICHGAR, for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 36 Green Street, Fort, Bombay; and for ch only Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 66 Frenchurch Street, London, E. C.